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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,002—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th April	† ARABIA	7803	.....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MONGOLIA	9606
22nd "	† MANTUA	10888	.....	..
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May	CALEDONIA	7888	.....	..
14th "	GALEDTTE	6000	MOREA	10590
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
4th June	INDIA	7911	.....	..
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6886	.....	..
25th "	DEVANHA	9022	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	.....	..
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7803	.....	..
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	..

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April 1910
SINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6386	J. Hamilton	9th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "
MASSILIA	7091	J. Thomson	9th June "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th " "
CASTALIA	6386	J. Hamilton	14th August "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd " "
MASSILIA	7091	J. Thomson	16 h Sept. "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
CASTALIA	6384	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	26th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 445.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b MARKGRAF	3,680	Timm	14th Apr.
a SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	26th Apr.
a PRASIDENT	3,300	Jacobsen	15th May.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 17th March 1910.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

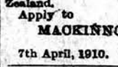
Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	...due 23rd April	Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 11th Apr.	11 a. m.	P.D. & G.M."
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 14th Apr.	9 a. m.	G.Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 15th Apr.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Forebunder, Dwarka, and G. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR G. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 14th April, sailing (for Malla and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 11th April sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 9th April.

FOR BANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

7th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,878	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLOBIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th May 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beisito	17th May 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th June 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

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G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

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BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)

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Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak),	Honskong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS :10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.

Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. GREIG, Agent.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., beg to offer the following pianos which have been used for demonstration purposes in their saloon, at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

The instruments offered are RELATIVELY NEW and some of them being SPECIMENS or SAMPLES of the BEST PIANOS, manufactured by the BEST MAKERS only, they become, therefore, very desirable or covetable pianos.

These pianos are at their best, being exceedingly brilliant and sensitively responsive to the most delicate touch.

We guarantee that all the pianos offered are absolutely new, and will retain their quality of tone and durability for many many years.

No idea of the unparalleled genuineness of this offer can be formed without a personal inspection of these beautiful pianos.

	Usual Price.	Reed. Price.
No. 164472. Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright Grand, 4ft. 11in. wide, 4ft. 3in. high...	1,100	910
No. 105234. Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright. A smaller piano than foregoing and most suitable as a District piano being of a small size. Width 4ft. 7in, height 3ft. 10in	750	625
No. 18703. Overstrung Steinweg Nachf. A grand instrument, most brilliant and a very great bargain. Width, Height	1,200	850
No. 7541. Paul Werner's (Dresden), Upright Grand. A Piano guaranteed for the Bombay climate, perfect tone and perfect touch. Is a musician's Piano. Width 4ft. 11in., Height 4ft. 4in	850	680
No. 40850. Schiedmayer (J. and P.) Upright Grand. These pianos are well-known instruments in India and need no further recommendation from us. Width 4ft., 9in. Height 4ft. 2in	900	720
No. 143436. Overstrung, Upright, Grand piano by Marcks & Co., specially built for India and guaranteed so	650	550
No. 30737. Chase and Baker Player Piano, with all the latest improvements, a most perfect Player. With practice on this Player Piano you can become a skilled musician and make your musical performances interesting to your friends...	1,540	1,250
No. 28489. Concert Grand Overstrung Upright by Richard Lipp & Sons of Stuttgart. A piano specially built for India and is a most desirable piano for a musician ...	1,200	950
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El Balcon, Deliciosos	,, 50	6	8	Young American	,, 50	6	0
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	,, 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra	,, 50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	4	8
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	0	,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	4	2
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	,, 25	2	8

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Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used-up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherresoever and in whatsoe'er form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

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COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	RS. 1-8
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	Per Tin.
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder)	
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES
CLAYTON SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS: "UNCONSUMED, LONDON."

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co.,
22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Prince's Dock, No. A Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.

No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

OFFICE MANAGER, who can work as Assistant to Manager of a large Printing Press. Capable and experienced man only need apply Box No. 50, care of this Paper.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 18½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital (Rs. 9-4-0 per Share), for the year ending 31st December, 1909, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of April, 1910, at the Offices of the Company, "Oriental Buildings."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th April, 1910.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE LAST DATE of ENTRY for the MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION is WEDNESDAY, April, 13th.

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Secretary,
The Anchorage.

APPLICATIONS with copies of testimonials are invited for the POST of LECTURER in Engineering College of Science, Poona. The post is in the Provincial Educational Service. Starting pay Rs. 200.

W. V. SCUDDAMORE, Major, R. E.,
Principal.

NOTICE.

WANTED an experienced and competent GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER for the Bahadurkhanji H. S. at Junagadh, M. A. preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms to the DIRECTOR of Public Instruction, Junagadh.

NOTICE.

I HAVE TAKEN OVER CHARGE of the BOMBAY OFFICE and DEPOT of Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd., as their Attorney.

WALTER D. GRAHAM,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

April 2nd, 1910.

THE G. I. P. Ry. Co. is prepared to receive tenders for the construction of a SIGNAL and INTERLOCKING INSPECTOR'S BUNGALOW, at Kalyan, together with servant Quarters for same. Plans can be seen and the Schedule of work and full particulars obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned, on any working day. Tenders to be submitted on or before 2 o'clock (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 11th instant.

ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Bombay Works Division,
Matunga.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon, a 2nd ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Salary Rs. 500 (five hundred). The appointment is pensionable.

QUALIFICATIONS.—The applicant must possess a Board of Trade Master's Certificate and must have been in command of a sea-going vessel.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th April, 1910.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months after which period if he has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties he will be confirmed in the appointment.

GEO. A. ROSE, Commander R.I.M.,
Principal Port Officer,
Burma, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 24th March, 1910.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE TOURNAMENT WILL START on SATURDAY, 9th April, 1910. Matches will be played on the 116th Mahrattas' Ground, Marine Lines Maidan and on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground All Matches will start at 5-40 P. M. (S. T.)

Season Tickets for the Tournament may be obtained from the undersigned, and also from the Hon. Secy., Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, and the Secretary, Y. M. C. A. 1st Enclosure Rs. 5, 2nd Enclosure Rs. 2-8.

Each season Ticket-holders will be entitled to bring in two Ladies free.

Daily Tickets will be issued on the ground, 1st Enclosure Re 1, 2nd Enclosure 8 annas. These daily Tickets will also include admission for two Ladies.

Ladies unaccompanied by Ticket-holders, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg..........	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg..........	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg..........	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg....	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg..........	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg..........	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

MATHERAN.

COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY.

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to

R. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LAST NIGHT!

THE MOHOROM FESTIVALS.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS,
FOOLSHEAD AT THE BALL

TO-MORROW NIGHT! TO-MORROW NIGHT!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Amongst our fine Selection of Pictures

DON'T MISS

GRAND BATTLE OF BRITISH BLUE JACKETS.

(By Courtesy of the Lords of the Admiralty)

The last Word to date of the efficiency and resourcefulness of the Premier Service.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY

at the general demand of our patrons we are showing that fine page of the

HISTORY OF FRANCE

Foolshead wants to marry the GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER.

When this fool is seen on our Screen, prepare for a good solid genuine laugh.

ON SUNDAY, 10TH OF APRIL, 1910.

GRAND PRIZE SHOW

at 7 p. m. (S. T.)

DON'T COME TOO LATE!!!

WATCH THE LUCK NUMBERS!!!

ONE GOLD WATCH,
ONE SILVER WATCH
and another Valuable Present will be given away.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ON SATURDAYS, SPECIAL LATE SHOW from 11-15 to 12-15 p. m. (S. T.)

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

TO-NIGHT!

APRIL, 8TH AND 11TH.

TWO PERFORMANCES

OF OSCAR WILDE'S BRILLIANT COMEDY

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

Preceded at 9-15 P.M., by the Court Scene from (The late Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Success.)

THE BELLS

Will be given by SYDNEY T. PEASE, assisted by MISS ADA BRANSON (Mrs. Harry Barlow) And a Company of amateurs.

TO-NIGHT!

FRIDAY, April 8th,
Complimentary Benefit to SYDNEY T. PEASE.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11th.

The performance will be in aid of THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half Price to Re. 1 and Rs. 2 Seats.
Box plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

RETURN of the MARRYMAKERS

Opening SATURDAY 9th April, 1910—

THE MARRYMAKERS.

New Business — By ZENO
New Dances — By RUBY ELMORE
New Songs — By the ROSEBUDS.
Leo Davis—Eccentric Comedian
Arthur St. Clair.

RETURN of the MERRYMAKERS } Commencing SATURDAY, 9TH.
IN COMBINATION
with the NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
which will show a fine programme of living pictures.

Times:—7 to 8-30 p.m. 10 to 11-30 p.m.
PRICES, Rs. 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Book Early. Telephone No. 288.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—2 ozs. of it will raise 1 lb. of flour.
Give home baking with 'Paisley Flour' a trial to-day. You are sure of three things—freshness, digestibility ('Paisley Flour' cakes are always light), and less cost.
Mix one part to eight parts of ordinary flour dry before adding the other ingredients.
"Paisley Flour" is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins containing many useful recipes.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—From May Five quarters of 1st and 2nd floors, large, airy and comfortable for European Families or for Offices. Apply sharp DINSHAW MERWAN on premises, 140, Prince's Dock.

WANTED.—By European firm, experienced and influential SALESMAN for Prints. Good prospects. Only first class men need apply to No. 69, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST; one working on "Hamond" preferred. Apply Box No. 51, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO BILL COLLECTORS, who can give security of Rs. 500 each. Apply, GENERAL MANAGER of this Paper.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Mechines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 8th April, at 11 a.m.

Sale of machinery, tools, gold embroidered caps, etc., of an embroidery shop.

Under instructeins from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 148 of 1909 (Karimabibi vs. Musabhai), Messrs. CROWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kalkadvi, in the old shop of late Mr. Daoodbhai Jarivala, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th April, at 11 a. m. the following, consisting of different kinds of embroidery machines, gold embroidered caps, jackets, trousers, borders, laces, velvets etc., also glass-door cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, etc.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed same day.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, sofas, tables, easy chairs, teapoys, wash-hand and side-tables, cabinets, clothes hanging press, single and double glass door almyrahs, writing tables, cupboards, sideboards, book-stands, iron safes, table and hanging lamps, carpets, porcelain ware, a collection of old china ware, such as old blue white China vases, jars, plates, bowls, etc.

1 upright piano by Kirkman, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr, the Acting Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Meghji Premji Pandia and another, Insolvents:—Chairs, tables, pictures, copper and brass pots, iron utensils, etc.

Re Nasserbhai Vishram, insolvent.—Chairs, mehta boxes, mattresses, safe, cupboard, clock, copying press, 24 bags incense, a quantity of shells.

Re Vussonjee Bhanjee Lodaya, insolvent.—1 iron safe.

At 3 p. m. (S. T.)

Several new and second-hand gent's and lady's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, in Suit No. 194 of 1910, Asiatbai vs. Hanifabai.—1 carriage and horse.

SALE OF VERY valuable landed properties known as "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" and Watson's Hotel Annexe", in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad, Deccan .... Plaintiff

vs.

1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hak-Karnalker, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, and

2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel......Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed properties situate at the Esplanade Road and at Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, on the days and at the time and place mentioned below:—

"WATSON'S" or "ESPLANADE HOTEL."

On MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.—All that the right, title and interest of the parties to the above Suit in all and singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the Indenture of lease, dated the 20th September, 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the one part and Hannah Maria Watson and others of the other part, for a term of 999 years commencing from the 26th August, 1897, situate on the Esplanade Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,484 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 62, New No. 18997, and New Survey Nos. 84 and 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the Fuller Road, on or towards the east by a foot path, and the Esplanade Road, on or towards the west by a public street and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, but now of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. together with a very substantially built 4 storeyed building thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1163, Street No. 10, 1, 4 and 6, Esplanade and Fuller Roads.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.—All that the right, title and interest of the parties to the above Suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 22nd December, 1885, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Syed Abdul Hak Sirdar Diler Jung, C. I. E., of the other part, for a term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st February, 1896, (renewable as therein mentioned), situate on the Wellington Reclamation estate, and fronting on the Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8129 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with very substantial tenements and buildings thereon assesed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 19, and forming a part of Collector's New Survey Nos. 95-59 and bounded on or towards the North by Government Dockyard, on or towards the South by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the East by land in occupation of the Royal Yacht Club and on or towards the West partly by the Post Office Stables, and partly by land in occupation of F. Murglia and Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 896 (1) to 896 (7), and Street No 6-6a and 6 f.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their office in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—By an order of the Court, the objection of the 1st defendant Sirdar Syed Ali Khan, to the sales taking place on the days previously advertised, has been disallowed and the Sales now fixed will positively take place on the days above-mentioned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th April, 1910, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—Building Street 341-343; 337-339, Case No. 62; 62A Janjikar Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on MONDAY the 11th April, 1910, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 1, Case No. 368, Chinch Bunder Road.

Building Street Nos. 32-34, Case No. 230, Nowrojee Hill Road, North.

Building Street No. 6, Case No. 33B Mulakwadi (Girgaum.)

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government (Customs Department).

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases of bitters, oxygen gas, colours, matches, wearing apparel, dangerous paint, gasoline, empty glass bottles, printed matter, provisions, tin plates, casks of electroplate and China- ware, camera and photos in frames, bundles carriage steel wheels, casks china clay and cement, bags sugar, wheat and beans, empty gas cylinders, planks and earthenware pipes, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1910.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

1 handsome sweet toned rosewood semi-grand piano by Ronisch, in good order.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay waler, 15-1, sound, free of marks.

1 light rubber-tyred English built park phaeton, by Lauris and Marner, suitable for single or pair, in good condition and very little used.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred light tea-cart by John Carr and Co., in good order.

1 Bay Australian mare, a good hunter and pig-sticker.

1 Tricycle and one lady's bicycle, in very good condition.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, large dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawingroom chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich engravings and oleographs, marbletop dressing and washhand tables, single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of R. A. Willis, Esq.

N. B.—Plants will be sold on the same day at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHAUPATTI AND MATHEW ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, the following plots for a term of 999 years—

East Chawpatti Estate.

Plot No.	Approximate Area
2	349 Sq Yds
3	652 "

Mathew Road Estate.

Plot No.	Approximate Area
2	971 Sq yds
12	1367 "

Shop will be allowed on all these plots and nuhanies also be allowed near the rooms.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd April, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Bungalow on New Marine Lines, the very valuable and specially designed handsome teak and blackwood household furniture and appointments made to order by Messrs. Mackenzie, Roberts, Benjamin and others, rich crystal and Bohemian glassware, Daulton, Limoges, and other rich Chinaware best platedware, large telescopes, dining table in 7 pieces, marble-top specially designed large sideboard and dumbwaiters, elegant and specially finished drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, one ebonized semi-grand piano by Hopkinson, London, best vases and rich table ornaments, valuable and bound books on Finance, Law, Banking and general Literature, Watson's microscope, Beck's dissecting microscope, Beck's mellimetre, section cutter and freezer, mounting cabinets, staining cabinets, big gramaphone, superengraving and water-colours, Emil Busch hand camera and accessories, teak and blackwood superior bedsteads, mirror door almyrah, American hatstand, Nigratis recording thermometer with charts, book presses and stands, English dressing and writing tables, tea-poys, card tables, Singapore furniture, brougham, by Laurie and Marner, high back victoria, strong specially built office shigram, 16 h. p., practically new Humber motor car de luxe in perfect running order and with detachable wheels, hood, etc., etc., the property of Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots at Koliwada, opposite Crawford Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following building plots for a term of 999 years:—

Plot No.	Approximate Areas		
10	518 square yards.		
11	640	do.	do.
12	464	do.	do.
13	531	do.	do.
14	618	do.	do.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanies will also be allowed near the rooms.

The plots are also so arranged that each plot will have open space of 26 feet on either side.

For further particulars, Auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockeryware and platedware, piano, horses and carriages, plants, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S.,

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Valuable Jewellery and Precious Gems.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Jethabhai Zaverchand Zaveri, an adjudged insolvent, and with the consent of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th day of April 1910, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), the following valuable jewellery and gems.

1 blue tint diamond ring weighing 2¾ ratties.
1 large saphire, weighing 21 11/16 ratties.
A packet of 7 old mine diamond, 6½.
A packet of 21 old mine diamond, 7½.
1 diamond ring (old mine).
1 pair diamond ear studs.
1 star cut diamond gybsy ring.
1 diamond gybsy ring.

By order of the executor of the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman—

1 Indian diamond ring of Indian mine; weighing about 6 11/16.
1 diamond ear-stud, weighing about 3¼ ratties.
1 diamond ring.
1 gybsy ring, set with three diamonds.
1 gold half chronometer watch, by James Mecabb, in good order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1910.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid-up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)..................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tichling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay
Manager

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A good Native Christian or Portuguese CLERK. Must write a good hand and know typewriting, &c. Permanent employment and a good salary paid to a quick and reliable man. Apply by letter only, HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Natural History Society, 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED.

A MOTOR DRIVER, for the Bhavnagar State, having a practical knowledge of some years to drive several kinds of Motors, such as Fiat, Napier, Regent, Albion, DeDion, Darracq, Swift Car, &c. Apply with Testimonials, before the 15th of April, to the

DIWAN SAHEB
of Bhavnagar.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)

Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 6

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Pos.
Yearly	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	...	" [illegible]	" [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 6.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 9-16+3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·25 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent... ... 98-3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·49 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot... ... 24 1/16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ... 24 1/16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver. Steady buyers at the price.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th March, 1910.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £15,000.—For South Africa.
Council Bills—Extra allotments Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1 4 31-32.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 96 5/16 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 2 7-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... 77·9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans... ... 2 3/8—1-4
Do. of day market loans ... 3 3/4 unchgd

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 13,000,000

Rs. 9,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
,, 4,10,000 ,, to Bombay
,, 2,50,000 ,, to Madras

Total Rs. 15,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 31 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 31 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 64,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 45,70,000 ,, to Bombay.
,, 4,00,000 ,, to Madras.

Total Rs.1,14,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 31 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 31 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 1,54,90,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 90,00,000.

MANCHESTER, April 6.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 18,000 Bales
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 4,000
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... ...
Do. day's Imports 7,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Large demand, steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Steady.
Mid Americans ... ... 7·87—5
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 16 1-16 unch

Cotton Delivery	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·56	7·53	7·49
	—5	—5	—4
Mid Uplands	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
	7·44	7·18	6·80
G. O. C.	—4	—4	—1
	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Liverpool	6·61	6·53	6·51
	—2	—3	—3

Sales increased yesterday by 7,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 6.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 15,000
Do. Last year 12,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. Exports to Continent... ... 12,000

Futures at New York......
May 14·54 +31
Do at New York......
July 14·34 +23
Advanced on favourable cales and on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

Spot Cotton at New York ... ... 14·85+30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 8 1-2 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·87 7/8 unch
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 52 3/8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 11-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ... ... May 14·28+21
Do. at New Orleans ... ... July 14·26+19

LINSEED.

LONDON, April 6.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 61 1/4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports —Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ... ... 38 3-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I F. 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 48 1/2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 47 3/8
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 43 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 64 1/4
Do. Months—Apr -May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 38-6
Do Mutton Tallow ... 40-0
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Strong

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 11-7 Value.

ARRIVALS.

"Styliani Bebis."

BOMBAY, April 7.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal was Rs. 74 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight.

We quote:—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
,, ,, Forward ... 1s. 4 1-4d. June
,, 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 7/16d
France 3 m/s ,, ... 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 139 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong 129 1-4
,, Shanghai 173 1-4
,, Japan 149 1-2
The market is firm.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London and New York remained unchanged at 24 1-16 and 52 3-8 respectively.

The Local Gold market was steady. Demand for National Bank's Bars was good and prices were put up by half an anna, whereas others having no demand remained the same. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices are well maintained.

Silver opened at Rs. 70-6-0. The London market remained unchanged and private advices from Home reported the market "Steady and Buyers." Our market remained steady and there being few buyers prices advanced by an anna and forwards closed at Rs. 70-7-0. Demand for ready was dull and about 50 packages changed hands.

GOLD.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsatt...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	70	3	0
17 Penny ready	70	2	0
Local per tola	0	10	9
First Settlement	70	7	0
Second	70	11	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—London declined 1 1-4s. Demand for ready was dull and there being more sellers, both up-country and local prices declined from two to three annas. Tone dull.

Rapeseed:—The London market was from 1-4s. to 3-8s. down. There was a demand at the lower price, and prices were easier from one to two annas. Tone quiet.

Poppyseed:- There was very little demand, and prices declined three to four annas. Tone dull.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts and Mowraseed:—Prices remained unchanged. There being very little demand the market was quiet but steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 8
Linseed, Small	,, 10 6
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 12
Yellow do.	,, 7 9
Do. Gujarat	,, 7 11
Poppyseed	,, 10 6
Castorseed	,, 36-8 to 37 8
Mowraseed...	,, 6 12
Maize	,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts	,, 40 to 44
Mustardseed	,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed	,, 39 to 49
Khandesh Howri; Gulburga do.; Kalbur do.; Itarsi do.	,, 47 to 48
White Gin, Bold 95/5; Do. do do 85/15; Do. do. do. 75/25...; Do. Mixed 50/50...	,, 43 to 47
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...; Do. do. 85/15...	,, 42 to 43
Gin, Black Beaver; Do. do. Gadag	,, 41 to 42
Gin Red Khandwa; Do. Meggi	,, 42 to 44
Do. Yellow Hinganghat; Do. do. Secunderabad; Do. do. Gujarat	,, 49 to 53
Do. Black Kutni; Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 39 to 40
WHEAT—	
Pissi	,, 37 to 39
Hard Red...	,, 33 to 35
Cottonseed	,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 6th April:—

Wheat	18,365 cwts
Linseed	20,414 ,,
Rapeseed	21,192 ,,
Gingellyseed	5,898 ,,
Poppyseed	1,090 ,,
Groundnuts	1,712 ,,
Castorseed	4,677 ,,
Rice	2,290 ,,
Myrabollams	5,980 ,,
Cottonseed	33,479 ,,
Mowraseed	1,505 ,,
Gram	6,960 ,,
Joowar	2,169 ,,
Maize	644 ,,

SHARES.

Manockji Petits opened at 2,700 and advanced to 2,820 for May settlement. Davids are unchanged at 382 1-2 for May.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,480
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent	82 3-4
David	382 1/2 May
Kohinoor	667 1-2 May
Manockji Petit	2,820 May
New Great Eastern	165

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	770

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	309
Badham Pile & Co	137
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	95
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref.	160
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref	285
Colaba Land & Mill	1,060
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate..	19
Treacher & Co	580

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Dholka	116
Ahmedabad-Prantej	582 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	452 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 5 points down but New York futures were 31 and 23 up and Spot also 30 up. Our market at Colaba for ready and forward remained firm and prices were put up by Re. 1 to 3 for ready lots.

Good Broach opened in the morning at Rs. 305, but there being less demand prices advanced at the close to Rs. 306.

Exporters have done a moderate business and mills were not buying freely at these advanced prices.

Mills in America and Europe are buying freely both ready and forward, hence those markets are on the upward tendency which sooner or later is expected to effect our market also. For Good Broach (New Crop) business, there is little doing amongst Marwaries, but firms have kept back at present.

Bales.			Rs.
200	Japan T Co	...Sawgin	...337
200	Gaddum & Co	...Broach	...349
100	do	...Dhumangaon	...308
100	do	...Khamgaon	...305
100	do	...Surup	...362
200	E Spinner	...Bengal	...271
100	do	...Mathia	...277
200	Bassank	...Parbhani	...310
100	do	...Broach	...347
100	Cusla	...Nander	...310
100	do	...Barsi	...320
100	do	...Kadigin	...331
100	Forbes F C & Co	...Khandesh	...290

We quote:—		Rs
Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	268
,,	Good	256
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	288
,,	Good	273
Sind Punjab	Fine	285
,,	Good	270
Khandesh	Fine	290
,,	Good	282
Amraoti	Fine	304
,,	Good	296
Akola Khangaum	Fine	305
,,	Good	297
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	309
,,	Good	301
Yeotmal	Fine	315
,,	Good	307
Nagpore	Fine	320
,,	Good	312
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	323
,,	Good	315
Methia	Fine	292
,,	Good	284
Broach Gin	Fine	350
,,	Good	346
Sawginned	Fine	337 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned		335 ,,
Westerns ,,		323 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 6th April:—

Khandeish	472 Bales.
Central India...	310 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	1,120 ,,
Berar	2,006 ,,
Central Provinces	1,170 ,,
Oomras...	4,978 ,,
Dholera	1,830 ,,
Broach...	4,859 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	2,923 ,,
Westerns	...... ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	194 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	362 ,,
Sind	...... ,,
Persian	...... ,,
Total ...	14,928 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ... ... Firm
Estimated Sales... 8,000
Total Imports 9,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.—May.	7·68+ 12
May—June	7·64+ 11
June—July	7·60+ 11
July—Aug.	7·54+ 10
Aug.—Sept.	7·28+ 10
Sept.—Oct.	6·89+ 9
Oct.—Nov.	6·70+ 9
Nov.—Dec.	6·63+ 10
Dec.—Jan.	6·61+ 10

FREIGHT.

Ports.	April. Seed.
Antwerp	15 6
Dunkirk	15 6
Havre	16 0
Hull	15 6
Liverpool	15 6
Marseilles	15 6
Genoa	15 6
London	15 6
Hamburg	16 0
Trieste	17 0
Venice	17 0

METALS.

We quote:—	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21...	Rs.55 10
	28...	,, 56 8
	35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs.55 10
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42	Rs.45 12
	49, 56	,, 46 0
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 10
Spelter S M, M M, J, G	...	,, 18 14
Georgshutte	...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S	...	,, 49 0
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	,, 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, April 6.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
8 Boxes	...	6,00,000	...
3 Bundles	...	2,085	30
1 Case	...	9,060	...
1 do	...	9,375	7,019

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle	...	1,150	...
1 do	...	500	...
2 Bundles	...	3,912	...
3 Bundles	...	5,885	...
3 Bundles	...	7,000	...
2 do	...	4,000	...
4 do	...	3,000	...
1 Bundle	...	1,600	...
1 Case	...	1,940	...
1 do	...	117	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris...	Bregenz	Trieste
M. Mackenzie & Co	Waroonga	Dwarka
Do	do	Debai
S. M. Sidaraur	do	Koweit
E. Hayim	Dwarka	Bagdad
S. E. Fadej	do	Busreh
M. Mackenzie & Co	do	Bushire
Do	do	C. Madvi
Do	do	Busreh
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris	do	Muscat
M. Cohen and Fils	Bregenz	Trieste

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th April, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	30	34,560
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	37	43,323

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 7.

The disturbance in Afghanistan yesterday has given rain in Chaman causing overcast skies there and in the extreme north, Merga reports a fall of two inches of rain and Dibrigarh a quarter.

Forecast—Some precipitation is likely in the extreme north.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north only. Humidity is normal in the clouded area, and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north-east and normal in other places; the minimum is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is about normal except for a defect at Mainpuri at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day has risen slightly and is now about normal while at night it remains in defect in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south Central India West and, parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar; but are clear in the remaining places. Humidity is considerably below the average. Day temperature is high in north Gujarat and low on the Kathiawar Coast; night temperature is also in excess at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded everywhere except in the south-east where they are clear. The air remains drier than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is nearly normal; night temperature has risen and is in large excess in the south-west.

The Konkan.—Light or moderate cloud still persists. The air is slightly damper than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear everywhere except in north Hyderabad where they remain moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and the minimum is also very high in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Skies still remain heavily clouded in the extreme north and moderate to heavy cloud persists in Central Provinces, Ceylon and the Madras Deccan and also on the west coast.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

British agricultural statistics for 1909 show that, according to the latest measurements of the Ordnance Survey, there has been a slight increase in the land area of Great Britain, as compared with last year's figures, the area now being 56,211,330 acres. Agricultural holdings total 509,171, including 108,458 under five acres, 232,096 under 50 acres, 150,911 under 300 acres, and 17,706 over 300 acres. Only the Eastern Counties increased their agricultural area in 1909. The wheat area of 1,823,498 acres was 200,000 acres larger than in 1908, and was the greatest recorded since 1900.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 3 bales, cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 1,800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 46 bales wool, N Goculdas; 8 bales wool, C Samaldas; 9 casks condimets, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 1C0 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 25 tons yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co; 70 cwts old healds and peckers, P N Motabhoy and Co; 90 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 18 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 bales wool, B Tulakchand.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—3 cwts ivory, K N Miani and Co; 2,112 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,060 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 2 cwts ivory and tortoise shell, B E Passaya; 23 1-2 cwts almondseed, S A M Meel.

FOR RIGA.

Hindoo s—150 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Hindoo s—40 bales cotton, J A Beglin and Co.

FOR HULL.

Iddlesleigh s—4,240 cwt casterseed, Ralli Bros; 2,012 cwt cottonseed, H Govindji.

Melville s—10,000 cwt cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Hindoo s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, C Morarji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—85 casks skins E N Steen.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—37 bales skins E N Stern.

FOR HAVRE.

Ellerslie s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt linseed, L Desfuse and Co;

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ellerslie s—90 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Dartmouth s—500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

King Howel s—380 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

Culna s—55 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 2000 cwts teelseed, 500 cwts linseed and 2,069 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 2,001 cwts jingellyseed, 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blashchek and Co; 600 cwts gum, M Jaffer bhoy; 561 cwts myrabolams, Kaliandas Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—525 cwts gingellyseed, D Tejpal.

Geo M Embiricos s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kathleen s—48,830 cwts castorseed, 3,014 cwts rapeseed, 5,900 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts groundnuts, 94,815 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—1 bundle carpets, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 52 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale s—5,062 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10,002 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschek and Co; 6,000 cwt linseed and 1,060 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

R Rubattino s—605 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—6,000 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 952 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 49s bales cotton, A Blascneck and Co; 330 bale cotton, The Bombay and Co; 110 bales cotton' Gaddum and Co; 101 cwts gum, S Cooyerji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 150 bales cotton, T Bombay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—460 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 450 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton The M B Kaisha; 500 bales twist, K and A S Framji; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Langbank s—2750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Birkhall s—90 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1225 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, B, Gocaldas and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gadelum and Co.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

Lindon Hall s—48 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Berkhall s—200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Langbank s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading and Co.

Bingo Maru s—46 cwt gum, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Langbank s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

RETURN OF THE "MERRY-MAKERS."

We are requested to announce the return of the "Merrymakers" to Bombay opening on Saturday evening at the Novelty Theatre. This merry Company has been brought back from Calcutta as many playgoers were unable to witness the show as they played during Easter week. The Company come with a new repertoire of songs and dances and the Novelty string band will on this occasion be conducted by Mr. Seymour Dove, which is a guarantee of musical treat. The two dainty Rosebuds will give Novelty songs and dances including a fantastic Indian scene, Miss Ruby Elmore, the charming comedienne, will also give new songs and dances. "Zeno," the Marvel, will add to his wonderful budget of clever tricks including juggling with lighted torches. Another new member of the Company is Mr. Leo Davis, an eccentric comedian who has a portfolio of humorous songs.

As on the former occasion the show will be in conjunction with the Novelty Cinematograph which will show some first class pictures.

DIVORCE INQUIRY.

Remarkable Case from Hong-Kong.

Before the Royal Commission on Divorce very interesting evidence was again given by Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice of Hong-Kong, in giving evidence on the question of domicile he said there was a master mariner in Hong-Kong whose legal domicile was Scottish, and after one of his voyages he found it necessary to institute divorce, proceedings. Because his domicile was in Scotland he had to go there to present his petition, although the alleged misconduct occurred in Hong-Kong. The evidence, which was very voluminous, had to be taken on commission, and in the end the Scottish Court, finding the misconduct proved, pronounced a decree of divorce but held that they could not city the co-respondent who was in Hong-Kong. The petitioner incurred very heavy costs, and the result of his wife's infidelity was his own bankruptcy. Sir Francis suggested that where a court had jurisdiction in divorce it should also have jurisdiction against the co-respondent.

Lord Gorell.—Suppose the man is living on an island. How can you give this country jurisdiction when he owes no allegiance to it?

The witness said he admitted that it raised a difficult question of domicile. Another point was that in the Overseas States a large proportion of the population, having always the desire to return to England, never acquired a domicile. He suggested that it might be possible in such cases to hear divorce causes in the Overseas States, and then let the petitioner move the record to the Divorce Court in London, who should formally pronounce the decree of divorce. The national law, he thought, should be substituted for the law of domicile. It was almost entirely due to the law of domicile that in mixed marriages people might find themselves married and their children legitimate in one country and unmarried and their children illegitimate in another. The nationality of the husband should be the test.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HOGG—WAY—March 29, at St Paul's Church, Mainpuri, by the Rev H McCready, Capt G E M Hogg, 52nd Camel Corps, eldest son of Major Gen G C Hogg, C B, to Hilda Mary, youngest daughter of Dr F W Way, of Inversnaid, Southsea.

THOMPSON—BUTTRESS—March 14, at All Saints' Church, Rohtak, Punjab, by the Revd H Carlyon, M A, Bernard R Thompson to Elma Esther Theresa Buttress.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mails due to arrive, Daybreak.
Afternoon Party to the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Sir Mangaldas's Mansions, Girgaum, 6-30 p. m.
"The Importance of being Earnest," Empire Theatre, 9-30, preceded at 9-15 by the Court scene from "The Bells."
Afternoon party to the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, on his appointment to the Executive Council, in or accordance with a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting of the leading citizens of the 18th May 19th Match last, 6-30 to 7-30 (S. T).
Concert and Dance at the Ex-Students Union, Woodland Hall, Mazagon, at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Going the millionaire pace on a dol. 1,000 income may be easy, but the road is short."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Parsi Cycling Club.—Members meet at the Club room at 6-30 a. m. on Sunday the 10th Inst. for a run to Colaba Land's End and return to Churni Road for breakfast at the Aga Bag Club.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Japan per extra s.s. "Bingomaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m to-morrow, Saturday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

Mr. Mahomed Husain Hakim.—The pleaders of Bombay and others are making arrangements to honour Mr. Mahomed Husain Hakim, the retired Third Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, by giving him a dinner and a reception at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, next Sunday.

Mr. H. G. Gell.—Mr. H. G. Gell, former Commissioner of Police in Bombay, returned to Bombay on Tuesday, and the same evening left for Poona to take charge of the office of Deputy Inspector General of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department. A large number of his friends met him at the Victoria Terminus on the occasion of the departure.

A Parsi Memorial Column in Sanjan:—When the Parsis first arrived with their sacred fire at Sanjan in Gujerat, they were allowed to land and live in a certain place by permission of the ruling Rajah. Miss Menant, in her work, suggested that the Parsis should raise a memorial column on the spot. The suggestion has been taken up by some enterprising young Parsi gentlemen, who are making the necessary arrangements for erecting a memorial column at Sanjan.

St. Joseph's School Building Fund.—Rev. N. Monteiro, Director, St. Joseph's school, Juvem via Andheri, begs to tender his sincerest thanks, to the executors and trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E. for granting a handsome donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the school buildings and also a monthly contribution of Rs. 25 for the maintenance of the school. As a token of gratitude the Rev. Father will place in the new school building a slab bearing the name of Mr. N. M. Wadia.

Band at the Parel Institute—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day, 8th April:—

March	A Cavalry Ride	Upton
Rhapsody	Slavonic	Friedemann
Descriptive	The Grasshopper's Dance	Bacalossi
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon	Talbot
Valse	Love me	Coward
Selection	Lady Slavey	Godfrey
Polka	Friendship	Muth

Fatal Accident.—Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest at Sir J. J. Hospital touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Ambabai, (30). The deceased with another woman named Kasibai was walking along Falkland Road last week and while crossing the tram line to go to the other side of the road, she was knocked down by a tramcar and was injured. She was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where she died last evening. The evidence showed that the deceased turned suddently to cross the road and did not notice the tram car which was near her. The tram car was going slowly and was stopped at once. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EMPIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Empire Life Assurance Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's Offices, Mr. Chhabildas Lalloobhai presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (which has already been published,) said:—I move this resolution with much pleasure, for our report discloses a most satisfactory state of affairs and a continuance of that steady progress which has characterised the business of the Company from its commencement. Briefly stated we have issued policies for over Rs. 50 lakhs, that is, an increase of Rs. 10 lakhs on the completed business of the previous year. Our annual income increased to Rs. 12½ lakhs and our funds amount to about Rs. 37 lakhs. The Company continues to be very economically managed, and last year notwithstanding the largely increased amount of new business our expense ratio shews a material reduction. In every way the results are most satisfactory. Our progress in the past has been great and continuous and we look forward to even greater prosperity in the future."

A dividend of 16 1-4 per cent. was declared on the paid up capital, thus making with the bonus of 3 3-4 per cent. a total distribution to shareholders of 20 per cent.

Mr. W. A. Chambers was then re-elected a director of the Company.

Resolutions were then passed re-electing Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry as auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250, thanking the medical advisers, the chairman and the directors, Mr. Allum, the manager the office staff and the agents and representatives of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the share holders of the Jivraj Baloo Mills was held yesterday morning at the Company's Offices, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadass presiding.

The resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd March last accepting the resignation of Messrs. Dwarkadas Vassonji and Coy. as agents of the Company and appointing Messrs. Abdullabhai Jumabhai Lalji and Coy. in their stead, and making several changes in the Articles of Association were confirmed.

Sir Alfred, Keogh. K. C. B., who was from 1904 to 1909 the Director-General of the Army Medical Service, has accepted the rectorship of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

Testamentary Suit 1709 Wadia G and Co B N Vatcha Ghandy vs S Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.
73-10 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohrambai widow and others Khunderao L and M and Smetham B and Co.
276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam—Lisle and Co, and Matubhai J and M.
502-07 Smetham B and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Raghavayya S and N and Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

18-10 Crawford B and Co The Bombay Motor Car Co Ltd vs Flora Sassoon Captain and V part heatd.

Long Causes.

1060-09 Thakurdas and Co S R Bharucha vs Shridhan and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.
1056-09 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Bai Hamabai F Petit Pestonji R K and Co.
975-08 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Moosa Haji Hussain and others Bhaishanker K and G.
584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Pir Miya Mulla and M.
456-09 Dikshit D and S Hirsfel Harprasad and another vs Bai Nangi widow and others Khunderao L and M.
650-02 Jamsetji R and D Hirji Bhojraj another vs Pandurang Vishnu and others Raghavayya B and N and Dikshit D and D.
174-06 Masookhlal J and H Premcoribai widow vs Goculdas Kursandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.
175-06 Mansookhlal J and H Kalanahi vs Goculdas Karsandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.
1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosain Moosaji Poonawalla vs Shapoorji Khershedji Mistry Mulla and M.
1095-02 Smetham B and Co Shrid at Dosorad Kulkerni and others vs the General Assurance Society Ltd of Ajmere and C Jehangir M and S.
1145-09 In person, Manilal Tricumdas vs Dayal Mulji and others, Khunderao L and M
793-30 Payne and Co Greaves Cotton and Co vs Vithaldas Mancharam and others. Madhowji K and C and Mirza M and M.
689-07 Motichand and D Sakalchand Amarchand the firm vs Premchand Dharamchand and others.
121-08 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Hardatrai Rampurtab and others the firm Kanga and P
465-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narondas vs Uttamchand Husniarmull M B Chothia.
54-07 Shamrao M and H V D Binalker vs Callian das Ramji and another Daphtary F and D.
400-08 Malvi H M and R Gujanand Atmaram Jeyker vs The Germaina Marine Ins Co Ltd. and another.
939-08 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs S B Bharucha Thakurdas and Co.
829-23138-09 Little and Co A K Readymoney vs Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mullak Toojar Thakurdas and Co.
397-09 Smetham B and Co J J Ballantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm J R Patel and Co.
509-09 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankidas and others vs Jehangeer Cama and Co a firm N M Cama.
722-05 Little and Co Goculdas Madhowji vs Sitabai widow Daphtary F and D.
395-08 Little and Co Madhowrao Bhagwantrao another vs Moreshwar Harichandra Thakur Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber Matters are Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

498-09 Dadachanji and P R Rughanathdas and others vs H Agurchand Motichand and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

186-10 Jamsetji R and D Lakhmidas Shamji and another vs Vandrawandas Walji and others—Tyabji D and Co.
223-10 Thakardas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Bai Jainabai Payne and Co.
920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.
976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co
37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrabim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rock Daphtary F and D.
802-05 Pestonji R K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.
210-08 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.
996-08 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagar das Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.
371-09 Payne and Co, Manilal Nagindas vs Sarupchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji R and D and Daphtary F and D.
780-09 Captain and V Ramzan Ali Goolam Hussein vs Ismailbhoy Shivji and others Matubhai J and M and Ardesir H D & Co.
836-08 Pestonji R K and Co. Anna Regina Zuzart and others vs Anton E D Bragnea and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
22-09 Daphtary F and D Anton John For and another vs Thereza Golsalves widow and another—Smetham B and Co.
372-08 Mulla and M Burham Miya Goolamhoosein and others vs Abdul Rahem Shaikh Malan Karim and others Ardeshir H D and Co and C P D'Cunnah.
558-05 Kunderao L and M Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Shridhar K Kothavle and others—Shroff D and D.
630-04 In Person Valibhoy J Datoo vs Bundally Shivji and others Edgelow G W and Co.
276-07 Payne and Co. Ludha Ebrahim and Co to the firm vs Gungapresad Dwarkaprasad and another—Jehangir M and S and Kanga and P.
364-08 Tyabji D and Co Sitabai widow vs Balkrishna Narayen Pewekar and others Smetham B and Co and Little and Co.
518-08 Raghavaya B. and N. Pooribai widow vs Jamnadas Lalji and others, Bicknell M and R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	4	11
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	5	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	10	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	18
G Mahim and Worli	7	8	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	22
Total	38	37	132
This day last year	59	52	157

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

April 2nd 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	134	55	11
B	141	99	9
B	140	140	16
C	151	61	19
D	94	25	2
E	149	15	1
E	53	100	20
F	100	15	1
G	52	3	0
Total	1,014	513	13
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,537

FACIAL HUMOUR READILY CURED

Two Boys Contracted Ringworm at Same Time—One was Treated Professionally to No Avail—Other Perfectly Cured by Cuticura.

MARKED CONTRAST IN FAVOUR OF CUTICURA

"At the end of July our boy was sleeping with a little friend and a few days after it was noticed that they both had ringworm. Knowing the value of the Cuticura Remedies we bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and started using them without delay. The ringworm grew larger on his face until it was the size of a florin and then disappeared and on the 14th of September he went back to school again with the skin perfectly clear and free from blemish. We quite expected him to be from school at least six months. He had one Cuticura Pill a day, after dinner. It is a marvelously simple treatment besides being so clean and free from any objectionable appearance, as for instance the other child was taken to a doctor who prescribed painting with iodine, which gave the child a very unsightly appearance, besides doing no good. We cannot speak too highly of Cuticura. E. J. Oldam, 38, Grasville Rd., Birkenhead, England, Sept. 28, 1908."

Cuticura Preserves Purifies Beautifies

For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings and for the prevention of the same, as well as for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and other uses which readily suggest themselves to women, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are indispensable.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura and book on the skin and scalp.

FOUR WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM CAPITO BALM
(Regd.)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(Regd.)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE TREZO TABLETS
(Regd.)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches — acute or chronic headaches — sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

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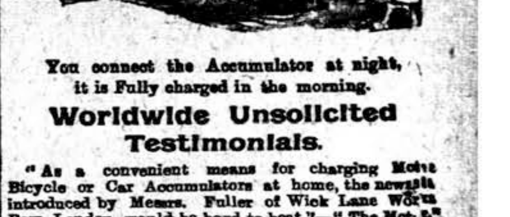

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Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.

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THERE IS ONLY ONE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM THAT HAS REACHED A WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY AND REPUTATION.

There are many remedies sold for the relief and cure of Rheumatism, but there is only one cure that can be considered as having a universal reputation, without a rival, and the one referred to is Little's Oriental Balm, which for twenty years has steadily worked into public favour by reason of its extraordinary merit. A person suffering from that dire disease Rheumatism does not care to experiment for months with advertised cures, what he wants is something that will give immediate relief and a permanent cure. This is what Little's Oriental Balm does. It has demonstrated its unfailing curative power in thousands of critical and hopeless cases, and the once pain-racked sufferers have freely and cheerfully proclaimed its highly intrinsic value. Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Pallasrun...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
R M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H I M S Redpoint.....Shuteer .....R I M
H M S Hyacinth...Comdr Dick.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Hunguck.....R I M S
R I M S Hardinge....Comdr Farewell.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 7.

Pendistan.....3500 Davies.....W & A Grahms & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Bellucia.....2786 Kedder .....James Finlay & Co
Bregans.....2386 Petris Trieste.....A L S N Co
Dumra.....759 Manley.....M M & Co
Dover.....733 Poulsis...Indu-Burma Petrolium & Co
Hydra.....831 Kerseborn .....F F Campbell & Co
Harpasko.....2340 Daniels...W & A Graham & Co
Harcroft.....2536 Mackenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesan.....F F Campbell & Co
Imaum.....2703 Wigdahl.....Killick Nixon & Co
Islami.....1604 Hannah.....B & P S N & Co
Iddesleigh....3533 Robsen.....W & A Grahm & Co
Japanie.....2296 Shadforth...W & A Graham & Co
Kola.....510 Cutbush.....M M & Co
Kaithlesn.....2533 Cuttes on .....Captain
Lhasa.....941 Mal Dearmed.....M M & Co
Kincraig.....3882 Reid.....Killick Nixon & Co
Lang Bank...3965 Rout .....T Morrison & Co
Lawada.....2124 Lang.....M M & Co
Margarita.....911 Williams.....S N & Co
Markgrof.....3325 Tiune.....A Strandes & Co
Madura.....1275 Bamber .....M M & Co
Melville.....2304 Davies.....W & A Grahm & Co
Nasardi.....911 Miers.....B & P S N & Co
Nerbadda.....1960 Cruz.....M M & Co
Pohhesian .....4737 Watson.....K Nixon & Co
Rochridge.....2444 Vasey.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Ameer...1721 Pigot...F-F...N F...B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....3566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Sofala.....3436 Bowrman.....M M & Co
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhud... 158Parks.....Killick Nixon & Co
Silverdale.....3440 Rutter.....W & A Graham & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley.....B & H S N & Co
Springbwin ...3173 Crosthwaite.....N Co Graham & Co
Salentie.....2391 Lewellin.....F & O S N & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Morrison .....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2307 Catto.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Birkhall	2750	Mackenzie	Kobe	8-4	T Morrison & Co
B George M	Embricos	2244	Gulandros	Marseilles	9-4 Ralli Bros
D & E Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	15-4	James Finlay & Co
F King Howell	2834	Davies	Dunkirk	5-4	T Morrison & Co
G Dartmouth	3124	Macknll	Donkirk	15-4	T Morrison & Co
K Castello			Huli	9-4	James Finly & Co
L Budrie	1613	Collinson	Aden	8-4	A N Jeewanji
M Ben Nevis	2525	Laing	Kobe	9-4	T Morrison & Co
O Ellerslie			2487 Whitefield	Dunkirk	8-4 T Morrison & Co
P Kybfels	3158	Strycher	Hamburg	8-4	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Lindon Hall	2540	Tullock	Kobe	10-4	T Morrison & Co
2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	13-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Romney	1741	Hurford	Dunkirk	9-4	H H Sidick
4 Conisclife	2485	Pottinger	London	9-4	W & A Graham & Co
5 R Rubattino	2682	Mancine	Genoa	15-4	F R S N & Co
7 Culna	3963	Farguharson	Antwerp	13-4	M M & Co
9 Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	8-4	N T Kaisha
10&9 City of Calcutta	4785	Miller	Karachi	8-4	Killick Nixon & Co
13 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	9-4	P & O S N Co
16 Haidari	1562	Gray	Zanzibar	2-4	B & P S NCo
16 Ventia	2333	Pardon	Kobe	10-4	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta, Mar 26
	Kincraig s	Reidd	Glasgow, Mar 8

DEPARTURE.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Caithness s	Proctor	Calcutta

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	From
3	Wathfield	Calcutta
4	Palamcotta	Negapatam
5	Fultala	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

The P and O Company's s s Macedonia with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Aden at 5-30 p m on Wednesday the 6th idem.

The Anchor Line s s Olympia homeward bound passed Suez on the 6th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th April.

329—Arms—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

330—Ambulance Examination—The Ambulance examination will be held at the Telegraph Office on Tuesday the 12th instant at 5-45 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th April.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 13th April 1910, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess dress or Khaki.

Officers—Mess dress white.

Invitations—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Application for additional invitations must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of guest and enclosing Rs. 2 for each ticket.

Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements (including pull through) to Head Quarters at once.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

It is understood that some change is to be brought also out in the composition of the Army Chaplains' Department. The priests of the Roman Catholic Church may come more directly under the control of their Archbishop instead of being under military discipline as officers. It is proposed by Rome that they should be made Acting Army Chaplains after the manner of Wesleyan and other clergy who give their whole time to the troops without being on the establishment. The suggestion is not popular in the department or in the army, and it is believed that it will lapse. The matter affects fourteen chaplains.

The new vaccine treatment for influenza, has it is understood, proved successful. By introducing millions of dead influenza bacilli into patients suffering from that ailment the inoculation department of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, has rendered them immune from further attacks of the disease. Time alone, however, will prove how long this immunity will last.

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All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Fig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

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"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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MESSRS. THOMAS PARKER.

¼ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 100
½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 150
and others.

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Electrical Engineers and Contractors,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 8th April, 1910.

THE GOVERNOR AND MORAL EDUCATION.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE on Wednesday evening delivered perhaps one of the most noteworthy speeches he has yet made, in opening the Educational Conference in Bombay, the Necessity for Moral Teaching being the subject of his remarks. The necessity was recognised many years ago, for we know that the Court of Directors, from an early period, considered that "the improvement of the moral character of the natives was one of the first objects to be aimed at, and directed that a Professor should be appointed to Calcutta to lecture on jurisprudence and morals, without having any other duty to perform." Sir George Clarke accentuated this need, now more keenly felt than ever, and he expressed himself anxious that the Conference should arrive at some principle capable of being translated into action. Unless that is done it is useless adopting resolutions, expressive of opinions, and affirming principles. Resolutions have been passed before and the need for action has been pointed out and agreed to, but for want of a practical scheme little or nothing has been achieved. His Excellency diagnosed the case precisely when he attributed the prevalent unrest to the want of moral training. The restraining forces present in the West are missing in the East and we find it repeatedly asserted that paternal control over the youthful Indian is rapidly weakening, if it has not entirely disappeared. We have therefore to look to the schools. There is a general agreement to deplore the results of education in India, and to emphasise the need of introducing a more definite moral element into it. That education has failed as a moral force there can be no doubt, but no one who knows anything of the average Indian school could imagine its doing otherwise. In the great majority there is no pretence at moral training at all. It is well to be reminded at the outset that morality is not easily taught or likely to be for sometime to come. While the popular conceptions of the judgment and the will remain what they are, it will be difficult to make moral training scientific, and the methods tried will furnish many surprises to those who use them. There is nothing particularly unmoral about the ordinary school curriculum, nor is the teaching profession specially depraved. A rogue may be made more clever by education, but this is not to say that he is made worse. It is what education has failed to do, which causes the trouble. The fact that so many schools have been made the centres of seditious propaganda is proof that those in charge of them had not a sufficient sense of honour to be loyal to their employers, which is but to say that they had not themselves reached the standard required in an efficient moral teacher. The Educational Department does not ask for special moral qualifications and judging from the pay offered, it does not consider such qualifications of any financial value. Men are taken of the normal level of the society from whence they come and it is hoped that their appointment will give them the capacity to raise their pupils above that level. Many suggestions have been made to the effect that Professors and Masters should give up their time to their pupils, but no one tries to explain why the members of the Educational Service should be so much more philanthropic than other people. Good teachers will, of course, see much of their pupils, but if the general public wishes to call the tune let them pay the piper. For so long as the Department is badly paid it will be filled by men of inferior qualifications, while none but the very best are good enough. When will the public recognise that the art of teaching is one of the most difficult and arduous to acquire and practise and calls for very special qualifications. The evil to be faced is very deep-seated. Sir George Clarke expressed the point more elegantly, but the fact is the Government chose to transgress the laws which govern the progress of ordinary society and to try to foist one civilization upon another, unprepared for it. The introduction of Western ideas means the creation of a number of new forces and new situations for which the social organism has made no provision. The social moral force of India largely resides in caste; caste is giving way under the pressure of circumstances, but is too rigid to adapt itself to rapid changes. The younger generation, educated to the point of seeing that the old ways must go, find no guidance anywhere. It is above all things needful that the moral sense should not be weakened during this time of transition. There is not that love for the foreigner which would make his guidance acceptable, and the grip on Western ideas on the part of Indians is too feeble for them to do what is required.

With regard to the student class, unhesitatingly in the face of all that has happened and is likely to happen, we retain the conviction that the possibilities of better things are enormous and near to the surface. Indian boys may be weak and easily deceived, but events show that they can be affected. They have a thoughtfulness, a desire to improve, a power of sticking to a purpose once formed which are admirable. They know their real friends and will trust them far, being able, even in youth, to exercise the liberality so characteristic of Hindus. If educationalists cannot get good results out of Indian boys, it is because they do not try or because they are poor craftsmen. Why has so little been done? Little has been attempted but there are certain defects which greatly weaken the moral force of the general system. The first and greatest is indolence, the tendency to choose the line of least resistance, to submit to routine, to shirk the unpleasant, to teach just what is needed, to do nothing beyond what is demanded. Certificates are wanted. Masters and boys go to work the easiest way to get them and trouble about little else. No school can be a moral force which is afflicted with this dry rot. A second evil is the general system which gives true educationalists the impression of artificiality. Consciousness of the value of truth and the supreme need of intellectual integrity does not grow in the present atmosphere and cannot do so while memory is overburdened and the reasoning faculties are undeveloped, while fact and fiction are so inextricably mixed up. Some of the best intellect in the world lies latent in India and it cannot get free from the thraldom of an erroneous system. Students must *pass* and in the present state of things the finest intellects must bow to the capacity to carry and discharge in the examination room a load of miscellaneous facts. Is this merely intellectual error? It is much more. It is dangerously unmoral, the apotheosis of a lie.

If moral training is to be aimed at, the present evils which give the lie to precept must be removed. A system which is to be the instrument of moral training must itself be free from sham, falsity and slackness, must embody what it proposes to inculcate. Let us have masters who are masters, schools which are schools, education which is education, then a proper foundation will be laid for the moral edifice. How is moral training best effected? Not by the introduction of a moral or civic course into the curriculum. Let all combine to fight against that fruitful source of priggishness and unreality. By such means a knowledge of a thing is substituted for the thing itself. Any Indian boy can oblige with quotations of good and wise precepts; the trouble is to get him to practise them, and the worst of all instruments to that end is to study out of a book, the final result of which may be that the biggest scamp in a class may gain top marks. Then what has become of morality? The most powerful moral instrument in a school is just discipline, the regular unremitting enforcement of certain standards of conduct as above all question of criticism until they become habits. Truthfulness, cleanliness, order, punctuality, consideration for others, courtesy, reverence for elders, honesty, these simple but valuable virtues must be steadily inculcated throughout the school career. The greatest test of a good schoolmaster is his power to create an atmosphere, a moral tone, which shall dominate all who enter the school. It is not too much to say that most Indian schools have no such atmosphere. A discipline which is fitful, and capricious and uncertain is of no moral value. So soon as the boys understand that the master's pleasure is the measure of conduct, his influence for good is weakened and yet this is just the idea which generally governs the workings of an Indian boy's mind. The virtues above-named are universally considered desirable and form no bad foundation for character. The master's work is to apply such means as may be at his command to their cultivation. But let him remember that if he is not himself an exponent of the virtues he teaches, he is giving his pupils a lesson in hypocrisy and they will soon find him out. The inculcation of more delicate complex virtues must depend upon the personality of the master, his pupils will insensibly imitate him. That there is plenty of room for improvement nobody will deny. As to the place of religion suitable reference was made on Wednesday. The practical difficulty in the way of teaching it is insuperable. Morality of a kind can be inculcated without religion, but there can be no doubt that it is immensely strengthened if religious sanction can be brought to bear on it. The belief in a power which works for righteousness is a common element of Indian religions, and whatever the theological explanation may be, the fundamental religious instinct is much the same and it furnishes the requisite sanction for morality. If the teacher lived and worked as in the presence of that Power, his work would take as a religious character and no one's susceptibilities would be offended. Failure to agree further should not interfere with the profitable use of what is common. It is most necessary that the religious instinct should not be allowed to decay during this present time of transition and we think what has been said this week may do some thing to keep it alive.

NERVE SHATTERING SHELLS. Still another terror has been added to those of future naval warfare. "It may be considered certain" we are told "on the authority of the *Matin* that in the next naval war the officers and crews will rapidly become neurasthenic." That is, if they use a new shell with which the French Navy has been experimenting. So far we are pleased to know the only victims of this new kind of cruelty have been two unhappy dogs. The authorities wanted to know if it were possible to be suffocated or injured by the shells at some distance from the point of impact, and so they put two dogs aboard ship at a spot where shells could not reach them. The dogs were neither suffocated nor poisoned. Apparently it would have been better for them if they had. But "they became sombre and timid, hiding themselves when called. Finally they are stated to have committed suicide by jumping into the sea, and allowing themselves to sink without making any attempt to swim." Hence, "under the repeated action of the shells and the resulting concussions," officers and men are expected to become neurasthenic. This is an alarming report, but before we accept it entirely we should like to know more about those dogs. In the meantime, Jack Tar will thank his stars for the "entente."

SOMALILAND. LORD CREWE, Reuter tells us, justified the evacuation of the interior of Somaliland, in reply to Lord Curzon's challenge. No doubt the country is unproductive desert and the attempt to capture the Mullah would cost millions. But to irrigate the country would cost far less. It has an abundant rainfall, which is lost. Utilised, what is now desert might be made a fertile plain and afford farm colonies for soldiers, a need greatly felt in this country. The Mullah has lost his prestige, said Lord Crewe; but it does not look as the prestige counted for much when he was able to slay eight hundred friendly tribesmen and carry off twelve thousand of their camels. Lord Crewe hopes that possession of weapons will enable the Friendlies to hold their own. Does this mean that we withdrew our troops and disbanded the battalion of the King's African Rifles before the tribes were supplied with arms? It would almost appear so. Anyhow they were unable to hold their own and we do not see that our withdrawal has been in any way justified. The feeling among the Friendlies was lucidly expressed the other day by a British officer in the interior, who, writing to a friend in this country, informing him of Government's plans, said, "The tribesmen simply refuse to believe that the British will abandon them and leave them to their fate. They ask me if it is true and, honestly, I daren't look the poor fellows in the face. They know our withdrawal means early destruction."

AN IMPERIAL NEWS SERVICE. A TELEGRAM published yesterday announced that in pursuance of the views expressed at the Imperial Press Conference, the Eastern Telegraph Company has agreed to transmit without extra charge an extensive Imperial News Service to India, Australia and Africa. The service, it is added, started on 3rd April to all African Colonies and Aden, whence it is hoped to extend it to India as soon as arrangements are concluded with the Indian Government. It will not be much if an Imperial Service in India is left out. Presumably the Indian Government will be asked to pay the cost of transmission from Aden to Bombay. To give it to Bombay would be enough so far as this side the country is concerned and we cannot expect Reuter in distributing it to pay the cost of wiring the news across Allahabad, Calcutta and Madras. Why the Government of India is behindhand in this matter we do not know, but trust it will act promptly as well as generously.

THE Commander-in-Chief passed through Shaharanpur on Wednesday on his way to inspect the Gurkha stations at Dehra Dun, Landour and Ranikhet. He will reach Simla on the 21st.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of two new 3-ton travelling steam cranes, required on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

MR. CREEDY, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

DURING the week ending 5th April 21½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay, of these, farmers purchased as follows: Rajkot Civil Station ¼, Sholapur 5, Godhra 2, Cutch Mandvi 6, Broach, 8. During the same period 199 chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 5th April was 813, giving a death-rate of 43·23 per annum per thousand as against 55·25 the corresponding period of last year, and 77·15 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 49 died from fevers; 168, plague; 86, small-pox; 3, measles; 1, leprosy; 33, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 152, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 30, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 399; Hindu low caste, 94; Musalman, 171; Parsee, 29; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 37; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown cases, 1. The total number of births was 365 as against 377, the corresponding period of last year, and 368 the average over the past five years.

THE fourth annual report of the National Women's Social and Political Union shows that the total sum raised during the year has been £31,686. The salaried staff now number 98. Twenty thousand meetings have been held during the year, and 294 women have suffered arrest, of whom 163 have been imprisoned.

THE severity of the physical test for senior Army and Navy officers of the United States instituted by Mr. Roosevelt, has resulted in Admiral Arthur P. Nazro being placed on the retired list. The gallant Admiral, who need not have retired for another two years under the age limit, found himself quite unequal to the task set him by the medical examiners of walking or cycling fifty miles in three days. His retirement has created quite a sensation in service circles as he is the first officer of high rank to fall under the ban of the authorities.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

SOME PARIS MODES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, MARCH 18.

A PARIS colleague of mine says that judging from some of the models which have appeared of late, comfort does not seem to play a very important part in the dress scheme of the season. Since the introduction of the Directoire gown that Dame Fashion has no intention of taking such everyday questions as free movement into consideration, and one is hardly surprised that the note in new frocks which will date those of the coming season is their narrowness at the foot. So stringent will this rule be that no afternoon or evening dress of last year can hope to do duty during the coming season unless its hem can be reduced by some means. Even the home dress-maker who plies her shears and wields her needle somewhat fearfully can promise herself a fair measure of success without being put to the blush by the perfunctory nature of her work afterwards, for there are many and various ways of achieving it which seem very easy of accomplishment. For instance, some of the new models are showing the fulness gathered simply into a kind of flounce hem of varying depth, according to the height of the wearer, and when this flounce forms part of a frock for evening wear fashion demands that it shall train slightly at the back in a fish-like tail. Even with this adjunct, however, its width is so greatly reduced that we shall all have to walk with short, mincing steps, as women must have done in the 'eighties, in spite of the charming appearance of the Du Maurier gravures. But, as regards the rest of the gown, the simplest of simplicity prevails in the line, and the dressmaker has fully grasped the beauty of a well thought-out silhouette.

GLITTERING EMBROIDERIES.

Tunics are being made for most occasions, and lend a certain richness to the garment; but even the tunic is never complicated in line. Beautiful glittering materials have been invented for these, and diamonds flashing blue fire and lighting up the whole gown in an almost dazzling fashion, are seen on a great number. These diamonds are wonderful copies of the real thing, and are employed con amore by the leading couturieres. Some of the gowns are of mousseline, entirely covered with the diamond trimming in straight vertical lines, the stones being sewn on one by one. This entails a great deal of patient labour, which naturally adds to the cost of the diamonds themselves, while in colour over white or in black over colour, a gown of this description is very becoming and very smart.

A "GENERAL UTILITY" PART.

The uses of mousseline are innumerable. It is the material which acts the "general utility" role on the stage of fashion, and which calls for special attention on the part of the dress-maker. A new and simple model which is made all in one piece is carried out in smoke-coloured mousseline, the material being gathered at the waist and below the knees, while all the fulness is brought together in fine gathers and sewn into a deep band of velvet of the same colour, which forms the lower part of the skirt and trains behind. A very effective touch is added to the costume by the fact that it is mounted over an underdress of bright Venetian red, while a little of the colour is introduced into the corsage in the shape of the embroidery. Red and grey, especially the cactus and Venetian shades, still represent a more than popular alliance.

ADDED DIGNITY.

With the exception of the walking skirts—which mercifully remain quite short and save their wearers all anxiety on a wet day—the new model gowns are long and sweeping. The short woman is naturally rejoicing in this fact as the long jupe adds considerably to her height, not to speak of increasing her dignity a thousandfold, while even those who have been most faithful to the curtailed example for all occasions have been bound to admit that its appearance was somewhat out of place at a smart afternoon reception, when the large plumed hat had always the effect of requiring something to balance its voluminous brim. There is no fear, however, that the neat tailor made for morning wear will follow this rule, even later on in the season, as its utility when it clears the ground is too firmly impressed upon the minds of wearer and designer alike.

METHODS OF TREATING THE SKIRT.

A method of treatment where many of the gowns of to-day are concerned, especially those which are made of the more substantial and richer fabrics, consists in threading a broad ribbon through the folds and bringing it in close about the knees. Another scheme which has a decided vogue, and which is very pretty in effect and very graceful when applied to mousseline-de-soie or chiffon, is that of drawing the soft draperies away to the back and dividing them in front, so that they fall apart like a curtain, while they are fastened behind at about the height of the knees in a big knot. The worst of such methods is that, although they have a charming effect when standing or sitting, they lose much of their grace when the wearer is in movement, and, as a woman is not a statue, to be draped artistically for a pose which will never be disturbed, the matter is one which requires more careful consideration than it receives.

THE NEW MANTLES.

Many of the mantles for day wear are made of metaore, which drapes in rich and very soft folds. These are cut very plainly, with the throat left bare, and a flat turned down collar of velvet encircling it, while at the waist behind a short band of velvet brings the fulness into position and just marks out the waist line. The doublure of the cloak is of heavy satin, and for afternoon wear over a one piece frock such a wrap would be very hard to excel. The plain sleeve, with which it is made, and which does not quite reach to the wrist, is finished with a small turned-back cuff matching the little collar, and giving the garment a somewhat quaint, old-fashioned effect.

CREPE-DE-CHINE AND VELVET.

Most of the new frocks will be fashioned of two materials with different surfaces, one dull and one bright. Crepe-de-chine allies itself to velvet, voile-de-soie and satin accord admirably in double harness, and cloth and Ottoman silk have equal claims to be seen in conjunction Even Shantung, which comprises so many of the new tailor built costumes, is often subjected to this co-operative scheme and is introduced with mousseline-de-soie or crepe-de-chine, without losing any of its distinctiveness or charm. Foulard, which is to play a large part in the schemes of the future, is often combined with other and more restful fabrics, a gown of royal blue silk having the lower part of the skirt, which takes the form of a deep shaped piece or hem, made of foulard in the same colour showered with its usual snowstorm of white spots. Many of the country hats this year, which are carried out with Arcadian simplicity are trimmed with a scarf of foulard wound round them in deep folds or ridges and knotted on one side. Spots are, in fact, promised a decided vogue, and to a hat has never stood so high in the estimation of La Mode as it does this year, the foulard being for the most part of the satin description, and often shot with a second colour, which gives it an entirety different effect when seen in certain lights.

SPRING TOILETS.

Mrs. Eric Pritchard writing to the "Telegraph" says:—After a brief and joyful experience of Riviera fashions, elaborate Court frocks, and hats designed for climates where the sunshines, we regretfully turn our attention to the practical details of tailor-made suitable for the vagaries of our English spring, and more especially for the great North-country meeting. All that is flimsy or elaborate seems woefully out of place on the Aintree course; indeed, it is rarely that fur coats can be discarded. Still, the smart racing world are there in their tweeds, their serges and their homespuns, and the keen observers will always find some really smart tailor-mades at the "Grand National." Coarse-ribbed serges in dark blues, browns, fawns, and a new shade of red will be a conspicuous feature. To be quite correct, these should be worn with blouses dyed to the same same shade. Not so essentially a novelty, but a fashion that bits fair to become firmly established, is to wear stripes and checks, severely tailor-made, but with fanciful soutache trimmings and lace collars. Here and there are to be seen waistcoats of endless variety. The revival of soutache is one of the freaks of fashion. Vienna was certainly responsible for its renaissance. Braiding of all kinds was suddenly sprung upon an unexpectant world directly after the pioneer "costume tailleurs" for the South had made their appearance; the general impression appears to be that soutache has vanished for the moment. Still, some trimming is necessary on the plain coats, and nothing is more suitable for the severe stamp of garment than soutache or strappings. Buttons, too, are a feature in Paris, from silk and tortoise shell to gun-metal and brass—some of the latter highly suggestive of those on a page-boy's livery. Coats for the most part are worn shorter, and, doubtless, they will become more so as warmer weather sets in; but for races and country wear practical women are unwilling to dispense with the graceful coat of medium length.

BANK FOR WOMEN.

A bank exclusively for the use of females was opened yesterday in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, with Miss May Bateman as manageress. The venture started with over four hundred transferred customers, and the clientele was increased in the course of the day to five hundred by the advent of new depositors. "I was visited this morning by a lady journalist," said Miss Bateman yesterday "and after I had explained our Women's Banking Department to her she was so interested in the project that she open an account with £5—the lowest amount we take. We cater for women of limited means as well as for women of property, and, of course, deal only with women. Before long we hope to have a branch in every country. We think that the wives of the small farmers in the country districts and that most women in the towns, however small their means, should have their own cheque books. We believe that the possession of a cheque book inculcates thrift and prevents extravagance and leakage."

PRIVILEGES FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Mr. Churchill on Thursday in the House of Commons, announced that, in regard to the treatment of women suffragist prisoners, he proposed to give power to the Prison Commissioners to migitate the conditions which were generally regarded as of degrading character. Accordingly, a rule, which would acquire statutory force in the ordinary manner, had been drawn up, providing that the commissioner might allow such amelioration of the condition prescribed as the Home Secretary might approve in respect of the wearing of prison clothing, bathing, haircutting, cleaning of cells, exercise, books, and otherwise, provided that no such amelioration should be greater than that granted under the rules for offenders of the first division.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant J. D. D. Brancker, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave from the 15th April to the 13th July combined with leave on private affairs from 14th July to the 13th November.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed, on the 8th March an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, vice Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant G. de S. H. Middlemass, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Bhuj, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant A. L. Skinner, and to direct that he shall exercise the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge as described in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, with in the limits of the Military Cantonment of Bhuj.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. Basil Norman Lang, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown during the absence of Mr. M. E. Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., on return to duty and resumption of his appointment as Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, to do duty as Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I.C.S.

The services of the Honourable Mr. H. Murray, Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. W. A. Wallinger, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

The Honourable Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Hyderabad.

The Reverend P. R. Brinton to be Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar and Satara.

The Reverend W. J. M. Kennelly to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay as a temporary measure.

The Reverend H. Mould to be Chaplain of Byculla as a temporary measure.

The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton to be Chaplain of Colaba.

The Reverend W. A. Sawtell to be Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

Mr. J. W. Davison, First Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Lieutenant A. H. M. Wilson, 12th Cavalry, Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, is granted four months' combined leave out of India, including sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th April.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 1st April, Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji Gazfarkhanji, Chief of Manavadar, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant A. C. Payne, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted six months' leave out of India from 1st April.

During the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. Fell or pending further orders:—Mr. E. Woods to act as Third Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers. Mr. J. A. Spencer to act as Fourth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers. Mr. F. H. Claridge to act as Fifth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers. Mr. R. Wilson to act as Sixth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers and Mr. W. B. Kelly to do duty as temporary Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

THE Admiralty have decided to erect buildings on an extensive scale on the Medway for the storage of oil fuel for warships at a cost estimated at between £40,000 and £50,000.

THE EVACUATION OF SOMALILAND.

LORD CURZON CONDEMNS THE POLICY.

Quarter of Century's Work Wiped Out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Speaking in the House of Lords to-night, Lord Curzon dwelt on the seriousness of the evacuation of Somaliland to the Friendlies, and to the prestige of the Government there and in contiguous parts of the Empire. It had wiped out at one blow the successful work of a quarter of a century. He believed that the evacuation was not supported by a single expert or official.

Lord Crewe, replying, justified the evacuation of the Interior. He pointed out that Somaliland was a stony uncultivated desert. He dwelt on past expenditure there, and said the Mullah had now lost his prestige. An attempt to capture him would cost millions. The policy of occupation had broken down, but he hoped the possession of weapons would enable the Friendlies to hold their own.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The Question of Separation.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. Keir Hardie, said, "Separation of Judicial and Executive functions is still under the consideration of the Government of India who have consulted the Governments of the provinces of Bengal regarding the tentative proposal for complete separation of the functions in selected districts as an experiment. The matter is one of great moment, but has not yet reached the stage at which definite proposals can be submitted to Lord Morley."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Narrow Labour Majority.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In the South Australian elections, the Labour party have obtained a majority of two.

VICTORIA TO OWN STATE MINES.

Selling Coal at Cost Price.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Victorian Government has decided to start State coal-mining, and will retail coal at cost price for manufacturing and domestic purposes.

THE CITY SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Accused Commits Suicide in his Cell.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Elazar, the accused in the Leadenhall Street shooting case, has been found strangled in his cell at Old Bailey. He was awaiting return to prison after the postponement of the trial to the next Sessions on the application of his counsel.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

Government Prosecutions.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Marseilles telegrams state that ten stokers of the "Moulouya" have been imprisoned for ten days. Government is prosecuting 550 strikers for desertion and also the Union officials.

GERMAN ROYALTY AT JERUSALEM.

Cordial Reception.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Prince Eitel Fritz and his wife have arrived at Jerusalem. They were welcomed by the Municipality and were acclaimed by the German Colony and fifteen hundred German pilgrims. Triumphal arches were erected in honour of the visit.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Thirty-six Hours' Fighting.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Albanians have revolted against the new taxes. Thirty-six hours' heavy fighting with the troops has taken place near Prishtina. Martial Law has been proclaimed and large reinforcements have been sent.

The revolt is ascribed to intrigues of reactionaries.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

Prices still Rising.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

At the rubber sales to-day, there was good competition. Best fetched 12-4½ per pound. Uganda biscuit to 7-11 to 8-3, Nyassa good clean 6-10½ to 7-1.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Immense business in rubber shares continues. There have been heavy realisations during the past two days.

DEBATE ON THE VETO RESOLUTION.

Reform of the Lords.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE CABINET HINTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A quiet debate took place in the Committee of the Commons on the first Veto resolution The principal feature was an oratorial duel between Mr. Haldane and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The former emphatically urged the reform of the Lords.

The Liberal Lobby correspondents dwell on the chilling silence with which Mr. Haldane's reform pronouncement was received. They declare that Mr. Austen Chamberlain had the best of the duel.

The *Daily News* Lobby correspondent says Mr. Austen Chamberlain told unquestionable truth that the Liberal party will not hear of waiting for the time of reform, therefore Mr. Haldane ought to resign.

The *Daily Mail* understands that Government will not demand that the King shall give guarantees against the Lords. It quotes a distinguished Liberal as saying, "We do not want to make the National Anthem a Unionist war-cry."

The *Morning Leader* says that hopes based on the speeches of Messrs. Asquith and Churchill on the 5th instant have again been dashed. It is now understood that the Government will not appeal to the Crown. He adds, "I am authorised to say that the Nationalists will defeat the budget procedure resolution unless the situation changes."

Members of the Liberal ranks are preparing a protest to Mr. Asquith as they are convinced that it will be better to have the Cabinet reconstituted than the Dissolution without promise of guarantees.

Lord Rosebery to-day will give notice of further resolutions for the Reform of the Lords which will be discussed next week.

FISCAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Narrow Government Majority.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The House of Commons last night rejected the resolution declaring that a fiscal change was urgent to fight hostile tariffs, improve trade and employment and establish Imperial preference. The figures of the division were 235 against 202. The Nationalists abstained from voting.

THE NEW TARIFF IN AMERICA.

Mr Taft's Attitude.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

A Washington telegram states that President Taft has cancelled his visit to Indianapolis owing to the attitude of Indiana Republican Convention in adopting a platform adverse to the New Tariff.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Handsome Gifts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, APRIL 7.

Mirza Abbasali Baig, the Dewan, of Junagadh, who was recently appointed member of the Secretary of State's council has informed the honorary secretary of the College at Aligarh of a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the College on behalf of His Highness Sir Rasulkhan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of Junagadh. The announcement has been received with great enthusiasm. The gift consists of Rs. 5,000 as a contribution to His Highness Sir Aga Khan's European schoolarship fund. Rs. 3,000 for a printing press to be called the Sir Rasulkhan printing press and Rs. 12,000 for a hostel to be named the Junagadh hostel.

THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mahomedan Dissatisfaction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 8th instant the Hon'ble Mr. Mohamad Shaffi will ask whether Government is aware of the existence of grave dissatisfaction among the Mahomedan community, owing to the inadequacy of their representation on Municipal Committees, wherein mixed electorates still prevail, and whether Government is considering the desirability of extending the system of separate representation to all Municipal Committees throughout the province.

THE FIRE AT SARA GHAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The Railway Board have received the following telegram re the recent fire at Sara Ghat. "Practically all railway buildings including the coolie shed, Sorabjee's bungalow and godown, the Stationmaster's quarters Police Sergeant's yard, Foreman and Babus' quarters destroyed. The fire lasted over 13 hours. Officers joint enquiry is being held. The above were all temporary mat and thatch buildings."

A STUDENT DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

A student of the Talim-ul-Quran School, Lahore, aged about 20 years, was drowned in the river Ravi on Wednesday evening while bathing near the railway bridge.

THE POLLARD CASE.

Complainant Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

The application for injunction referred by Mr. A. H. Pollard, Manager and Proprietor, Liliputian Opera Company, against Mr. J. F. Rouse, was yesterday proceeded with.

On the Court reassembling after lunch, Pollard was examined by Mr. S. Gurusamy Chetty. He said that the Company was started so far as 1879. At first his father and afterwards his brother was proprietor of the show. Witness's Compauy had been in Madras in several previous occasions. Sixteen children in the troupe, with the exception of two, all came from Melbourne. It took witness over two months to organise the Compapany. During the time the Company was being got together witness occupied a flat in Melbourne. Mr. and Mrs. Queely stayed with him and also Miss Irene Findlay. There was absolutely no undue familiarity then between witness and Miss Findlay. Witness denied seriatim all the charges of misconduct and cruelty levelled against him and most omphatically stated that he had always treated the children like a father. Mr. Pollard was cross-examined by Mr. Nugent Grant. He said he was a stranger in Madras. Witness did not think Mr. Rouse took the children away with any ulterior motive. Mr. Rouse had taken the children away because of the complaints. Witness did certainly think Mr. Rouse had acted in the matter maliciously; at the same time witness did think Mr. Rouse had acted dishonestly. Witness had always behaved properly and fairly towards the children. He had never ill-treated them. He had been true to the trust reposed in him by the parents of the children. In fact, witness had all through behaved toward the children as he would have behaved if they had been of his flesh and blood. With adult members of the troupe also, witness had invariably dealt fairly. The only reason that witness copld bring forward for members leaving him was malice induced by his own kindness. Witness was paying members of the troupe better wages than they could have got in Australia. Witness was then asked if it was true that he had been forbidden to associate with other members of the troupe, run by his sister, Mrs. Chester. Mr. Pollard hotly denied this. Continuing witness said that he had his wife living in North Queensland. He had children, and his wife and children were in his support. It was not true he had ruined a girl in 1903, a girl belonging to last the company and that she had subsequently borne him a child, The only reason that witness could see for Mr. and Mrs. Queeley making the allegations against him that they did was because they wanted to get back to Australia. Before concluding witness said that it was not his intention to divorce his wife and take Miss Irene Findlay instead. It was untrue that he was waiting to get to Amercia to accomplish his object.

ENFORCING THE ARMS ACT.

Boys with Guns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

In connection with the arrest of three Bengalee boys at Jamtara with guns it appeared that they left Calcutta on bicycles with a shooting license granted by the Magistrate of Alipore. They went to Asansol and left there for Hazaribagh. They next left for Jamtara where they were arrested. The police are making enquiries.

The Police raided a gunmaker's shop yesterday at Alipore for carrying on trade without a license. As a result six muzzle loading guns, and a quantity of gunpowder and a dagger were recovered.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

Justsces Harrington and Holmwood to-day disposed of the appeal preferred by the two Bengalee youths who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Mymensing of being in illegal possession of four revolvers and twenty cartridges and sentenced each to two year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine. It was alleged that they collected arms for self-protection as they intended to go into the jungle for timber business. Their Lordships affirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The mortality from plague is increasing and there are signs of recrudescence in all provinces. The total mortality during the last week was over 25,000 against 28,700 cases. The UnitedProvinces had no less that 9,139 deaths, the Punjab 8,655, Bengal 3,021, Central Provinces 915, Burma 582, Bombay 687, Central India 94, Mysore 19, Madras 7, Hyderabad 7 and Kashmir 22. The total mortality in Rajputana during the past two weeks was 2,012.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

The Council met again to-day and after resolutions had been disposed of the Budget discussion was begun.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

Three Lakhs Loan Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

A loan of three lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned to the Delhi Municipality for the Extremural drainage scheme and the purchase of a steam fire engine.

GREAT SIKH CEREMONY.

Exhortation to Loyalty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE APRIL 7.

About ten thousand Sikhs from different parts of the province assembled at Kallar district, Rawalpindi, to lay the ashes of Dabs Sir Gurbukhsh Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., the foremost spiritual leader of the Sikhs.

The ceremony lasted for four days and in a big divan (assembly), Baba Gurbukhsh Singh Bedi, son of the deceased, exhorted his fellow religionists to be loyal to the British Government, and to hate those who spread disaffection and sedition against the rule established by law. Great enthusiasm prevaild.e

MR. HARAISON, Post-Master General, Punjab, proceeds home on leave. Mr. C. Sheridan officiates.

GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR THE PUNJAB.

Record Wheat Crop to be Dealt with.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Whatever may the final recommendations o the Grain Elevator Committee, the question will again force itself for reconsideration during the next few months. The Punjab will produce a record wheat crop this year and the management of the North-Western Railway are already busy in devising the best means for dealing with the traffic. If the Railway can satisfactorily meet the demand of trade, then the question of the introduction of grain elevators is unlikely to form a part of the railway programme. The line has been doubled in congested parts, additional wagons have been provided and extensive remodelling is being carried out at Karachi. It is confidently expected that the Railway will be able to cope with the traffic without imposing any hardship on the consigners.

RETRIAL AT LAHORE.

Sub-Inspector's Alleged Theft.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

Sub-Conductor Rankin in charge of the liquor godown, Fort, Lahore, was charged with having taken from the Fort four barrels of rum for sale to a private liquor shop. When tried by the Punjab Chief Court and declared not guilty by the jury by a majority of seven to two, the Judge would not accept the verdict since it was not given unanimously.

The accused was brought up again under the same charge to-day before Mr. Justice Ryves. A fresh jury has been empanelled. The case is proceeding.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Mr. A. W. E. Standley, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer with effect from the 1st April, 1910, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. T. Barlow.

Mr. F.W. Schonemann, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer with effect from the 31st March, 1910, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. E. Gwyther.

Mr. Pryanath Sen officiates as Superintending Engineer in Burma vice Mr. Vyall proceeding on leave.

WARRANT FOR ARABINDO GHOSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The detective police of Calcutta have obtained a warrant under section 124A for the arrest of Arabindo Ghose in connection with the publication, in the "Karmayogin" of 25th December last, of an article headed "To my countrymen" over the name of Arabindo Ghose.

THE DALA LAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, APRIL 7.

The Dalai Lama is quietly staying here and since his flight there have been no further developments of any importance at Lhassa. The Chinese Government disclaimed all responsibility for the Lama's flight and are reported to have assured the Powers that they had no intention either to harrass him or interfere with his legitimate authority.

THE ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Arrangements are actively proceeding for the coming Allahabad Exhibition, and both the Imperial and Provincial Governments are interesting themselves in its success. The services of Rai Bahadur H. K. Pant, Executive Engineer, have been placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee for sixteen months.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DELHI.

Medical Training for Indians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 7.

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the Madrasa Tibbuja was held on the 6th instant. The institution building was full of present and past students of the institution and the leading members of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Delhi. At the proposal of Colonel Sardar Mohamed Ismail Khan, the late Sajir of Kabul and seconded by Rai Bahadur Lala Shivdershad Sahib, the chair was taken by Mr. C. A. Barron, I. C. S., the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

The annual report of the year 1909 was then read by Haziq-ul-mulk Hakeem Mohamed Ajmal Khan, the Secretary of the institution, in which he explained how the institution was working for the good of the public since the last 22 years and how it was progressing slowly but steadily. He also explained about the latest addition and alteration in the course of study by which the students reading in this institution shall not only be prepared in Indian Medical Science, but they will also have to learn the Western science of doctor and surgery, for introducing the science of surgeon. He appealed to the public for donations to enable the institution to buy the surgical instruments, etc., which was picked up most generously by those who were present and an amount of Rs. 2,500 was subscribed on the spot.

Mr. Barron, the Deputy Commissioner, then said how pleased he was to take the chair at the gathering of such a useful institution and he congratulated Haziq-ul-mulk for the good result of the institution and for its progress during his personal undertaking. He then distributed the several medals, diplomas and prizes to the successful students, after which a vote of thanks was passed for the Chairman.

Immediately following this another meeting of many renowned Hakims and Vaidyas of the city was held to protest strongly against the memorial sent to the Government of Bombay by the Bombay Medical Union.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Brigadier General Cowans is promoted to Major General from 21st March.

Lieut- Colonel A. H. Dobbs, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from 1st May next.

Major the Hon'ble C. H. Guest, 1st Draggoons, has been appointed an Instructor at the Cavalry School, Netheravon.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Brevet Major Spearman, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Major General Watkis is transferred from the Abhottabad to the Lucknow Brigade vice General Berl posted to the Aden Brigade.

Capt. Taylor, 19th Lancers, is appointed Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps, vice Major Cameron proceeding on leave.

A CHAT ON BOOKS.

"THE LAST OF THE ENGLISH."—(Elkin Mathews)—By Mr. Scott-Craven, who was under his own name an Anglo-Indian journalist for a number of years. The story of Hereward the Wake offers obvious opportunities to the dramatist, and Mr. Arthur Scott-Craven, whose practical knowledge of stage requirements serves him in good stead, has contrived to turn the theme to account in an interesting "pastiche," recalling the traditions of the Elizabethan drama. Mr. Scott-Craven is not above the foibles of all imitators of the old methods of blankverse drama; he is often diffuse, his machinery is conventional, even to the introduction of the inevitable jester, and a plentiful sprinkling of Wardour-street familiarities. On the other hand, Mr. Scott-Craven's prosody is entirely modern in method. He employs the trochee instead of the iambus with a freedom unrivalled even by Mr. Stephen Phillipps, and many of his lines would be impossible to speak as poetry at all:

"Rest we satisfied in that assurance."
"No sooner prick'd than vanquish'd Confront thee,
Thou art utterly abash'd: defy thee,
Thou art instantly undone; but fear thee
And thy malice knows no respite."

Lines like these would have distracted the ear of Coleridge, who could not even condone Tennyson's early liberties with the formal rules of scansion. Yet, in spite of some artificiality and not a little profuseness, Mr. Scott-Craven has written a play which holds the attention, and, when the time for movement is reached, rises well on the wings of the opportunity. The bustle and stir of the middle of the first act are excellent; so, too, is the dignified close of whole drama. The play would require a good deal of pruning to fit it for the stage, but there are passages of genuine power and feeling, no less than intermittent traces of sound stage craft. Here, for instance, is a fine speech of Hereward's:

Nay. Enough! Enough!
In light of better wisdom, dearly gain'd.
Let men hereafter smile at that we did,
Made bold by faith and hope of serving them,
I would believe that nations yet enwomb'd,
In mystic brotherhood conjoin'd to us,
Shall be the stronger for our sacrifice.
I would beget this larger faith in thee,
That nought we do or suffer is in vain,
An that uncertain light vouchsafe to us
Commend our enterprise: that nought of pith soe'er
Shall in the ultimate miscarry all
That once held power to animate men's hearts,
And life their souls to voluntary act,
How weary long the waiting. Needs must we esteem
The genius of the age, not over us,
The seer and oracle to be obey'd.
Thus would I believe, and die in voicing it.

There is genuine poetic impulse in these lines and Mr. Scott-Craven gives frequent evidence of the same depth of feeling and artistic sincerity. Such qualities serve to redeem many superficial failings of workmanship and construction.

No contemporary Englishwriter excels Miss Betham Edwards in her happy gift of preserving the Gallic lightness of touch when treating of French life and character. Her volume of "French Vignettes," published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall last autumn, was enthusiastically received, and immediately passed through more than one large edition, so that it is not surprising that the same publishers should have secured a new book from her pen for their spring list. "French men, women, and books" as the volume is called, will draw upon the apparently inexhaustible well of French intellectual activities. Most of the papers possess a personal note, for Miss Betham Edwards has kept in close touch with French life for thirty-five years, and has lived in the closest intimacy with all classes, alike rural and urban. Here she will be found writing of French domestic poetry (with many skilful translations, for she is herself no little of a poet); of the French estimate of English character; of recent developments in French fiction; of educational reform; and of simple romance, and all these varying subjects are treated with a keen individuality that brings their true significance easily home to an alien imagination.

There is no better way of educating the public taste than through the eye, and the man whose walls are covered with beautiful pictures is already halfway on the road of culture. Messrs. Cassell and Co. may, therefore, very probably prove to be doing real educational work in the elaborate series of "One Hundred Popular Pictures," which they are about to reproduce in colour. The pictures are being printed on a specially prepared paper, whose surface closely resembles the artist's canvas, and it is claimed for them that the rich colour and chaste dignity of the original oils have been remarkably retained. The choice of subjects has been a wide one, for the pictures range from such old masters as Jan Van Eyck, Bellini, Titian, Rembrandt, and Velasquez to a broad selection of the modern school as represented by Rossetti, Whistler, Clausen, and Dendy Sadler. There will be twenty-five fortnightly parts, the first of which appears this week.

That indefatigable writer on sport and travel, Mr. F. G. Aflalo has two new books arranged for with Mr. John Milne. The first of these, which is to be ready this spring, will present under the title "An Idler in the Near East," a characteristic survey of the open air life, with the usual sporting anecdotes and angler's tales in Asiatic Turkey, including Asia Minor and Palestine. In "The Regilding of the Crescent," which, is promised for the autumn, Mr. Aflalo will discuss the Turkish Revolution and its consequences from a more commercial and industrial standpoint than has generally been adopted by earlier critics.

There are few more intrepid explorers than Mr. Herbert Ward, and, certainly none who have more severely eschewed self advertisement. A particular interest, therefore, attaches to Mr. Heinemann's announcement of a new book by Mr. Ward dealing with the Congo, and illustrated by the author, who is no only a skilful photographer, but an artist of great ability, both with brush and pencil. Mr. Ward has studied the Congo with great particularity, and is able to accompany his study with a wealth of local tradition and new anecdote.

In a few weeks' time Mr. Francis Gribble will publish the book which is to bring to a close his studies in one of the most interesting movements in French literature. It relates the lively adventures of the author of "Paul and Virginia" in search of a wife, follows the fortunes of Alfred de Musset after his separation from George Sand, tells the story of "Elvire's" wooing by Lamartine, and recounts the tragedy of Alfred de Vigny's attachment of Marie Dorval. But, perhaps, the most important section of all is concerned with the life of Victor Hugo, concerning whom Mr. Gribble expects to make some sensational revelations. The title of the volume is "The Passions of the French Romantics," and the publishers are Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

Mr. William Heinemann, who has introduced so many distinguished artists to the public, has discovered a new romantic painter, M. Maurice Lalau, whose illustrations to the Arthurian legend he will shortly publish in a colour-book of much attraction. The pictures will accompany an English version of M. Joseph Bedier, "The Story of Tristram and Iseult," which has been rendered into sympathetic English by that clever translator, Miss Florence Simmonds.

The study of current economic problems increases in complexity from year to year, and there was certainly never a time when the comparative method was so elaborately employed. Mr. B. S. Rowntree, whose earlier volume, "Poverty: A Study in Town Life," has been widely approved, is just finishing for Messrs. Macmillan and Co. an important treatise on "Land and Labour," the result of four years' assiduous study of the land problem in Belgium compared at all points with the existing state of things in our own country. Mr. Rowntree describes in detail the Belgian system of land tenure, with special reference to the fecility of small holdings; gives valuable statistics of the number of landed proprietors in Belgium and the size of their estates analyses the industrial conditions and the prosperity of agriculture; and finally affords statistics of the sources of income and the nature of expenditure. The whole mass of material is then compared with similar English records, and a series of important statistical diagrams and photographs complete the apparatus of what should be a suggestive work of reference for the international politician.

All lovers of the more delicate and reticent forms of literature are familiar with the work of the late Mary E. Coleridge, who, alike in prose and verse, displayed a tender, sympathetic, and poignant gift of expression. To all such (a company fit, if possibly few) it will be welcome news that Messrs. Constable and Co. will shortly publish a little volume of Miss Coleridge's scattered papers under the pretty name of "Gathered Leaves," The contents will be entirely in prose—unpublished essays and stories, together with a selection from her letters and her journal. The editorial work has been done by Miss Sichel, who will also contribute a biographical introduction.

When Dr. Johnson wrote his "Leaves of the Poets" he found no place upon his muster-roll for Herrick, whose haunting pastorals he would very probably have considered to be "wanting in moral example." But a biographer has been found for Herrick at last in the person of Dr. F.W. Moorman, of Leeds University, and Mr. John Lane will publish the result of his labours during the course of the present spring. Dr. Moorman has had access to private papers never before published, and has made some interesting discoveries in the Record Office. He hopes to present a clearer picture of Julia's poet and a more sympathetic study of the Caroline divine than any that has yet been attempted.

A MINTO "RUPEE" FUND.

The following letter appears in the "Empire":—

Sir,—Presumably the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Minto will be commemorated in the usual fashion, by a statue to take its place in the Indian Valhalla —I mean the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, into which it is understood that all the statues now adorning the maidan will be swept.

But Lord Minto's Viceroyalty has been no ordinary one. He has had to deal with the most serious situation which any Governor-General has had to face since the Mutiny. In grappling with anarchy his own life has been placed in jeopardy. In spite of this he has managed to put down the anarchist hydra, while at the same time he has made the "bounds of freedom wider yet" for the people of this country. For a plain, blunt man like Lord Minto, who has made no big professions as to what he was going to do, that is surely a magnificent performance. It ought to be commemorated in some very special way.

With your permission I would like to make the following suggestion. Let the usual memorial to Lord Minto be put up. But side by side with this, or supplementary to this if you like, let us have a National memorial to which the poorest and humblest among us may subscribe. You yourself, if I remember rightly, made some such proposition a few days ago, and suggested that the subscription should be limited to one rupee. I would ask you to follow up your own suggestion and open a "Minto Rupee Fund," with subscriptions limited to one rupee each—the proceeds to be employed either by way of supplementing the resources of any other Minto Memorial Fund which may be started, or to be devoted to some special commemorative purpose. There must be many thousands of people who would give such a sum for such an object, and in order that the large sum which is likely to be raised should be properly administered, I would suggest that a small committee consisting both of Europeans and Indians be associated with you in Calcutta.

But, Sir, this ought not to be merely a Calcutta movement. The services of Lord Minto claim recognition from every part of India, and in view of this fact I would further suggest that the press in all the chief towns be requested to take the matter up. It would be a great mistake to identify a movement like this with the name of any particular news paper. Let the press of Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Rangoon be requested to open a "rupee fund" of their own with the aid of local committees, proceeds to be deposited in the local banks and expended either in the provision of a local memorial, or pooled with a view to a more striking monument.

Subscribers might be invited to indicate in their covering letter the form of memorial which they would prefer. I myself would vote for a statue in Calcutta, with replicas in the Chief Presidency towns.

I do not sign my name for fairly obvious reasons, but I enclose my card, and my rupee, which I will ask you, as a favour to receive as the opening contribution to what will, I trust, be the biggest fund of its kind ever known in this country.—I am, &c.,

BRITISHER.

April 4.

[If the idea commends itself to our readers we shall be glad to receive subscriptions.—ED. "B. G."]

SURAT AND DUMAS.

A PETITION in the following terms has been addressed to Mr. F. C. H. Anderson, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Sachin State:—

Sir,—We the undersigned beg to approach your goodself in the hope that our representation will receive that consideration which it deserves.

(2). As you are no doubt aware a number of persons from Bombay visit Dumas near Surat as a health resort. Between Surat and Dumas there were two Motor Car Companies working in competition with each other up till very recently when the Nawab of Sachin State has given monopoly to one Mr. Dhanraj Javerchand Parmar to ply only his motor cars between Surat and Dumas and thus deprive the public of the benefit of this competition which enabled them to always secure Motor Service at reasonable fares.

(3). We are assured that this step has been taken by the Diwan Saheb of Sachin, and we therefore petitioned to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Sachin on the 4th February and beg to enclose copy of our petition. We understand that one Motor Car Company alone would not be able to afford an efficient service, and it is not understood what has led the Nawab Saheb to take the action he has done. We have, however, not received any reply to the petition we have submitted.

(4). In the interest of the public good we have not the least doubt that you will intercede on our behalf and request the Nawab Saheb to allow the other Company also to let their cars on hire. A comparison showing the fares charged by the two Companies will show that the fares charged by Mr. Manecksjee are less than what his competitors used to charge and hence it is not understood what has led the Nawab Saheb to dismiss his services from the public.

(5). Another advantage which the travelling public used to have was that they could use a three seated car which belongs to Mr. Manecksjee whose service has been stopped. This three seated car could be hired for Rs. 5 both ways and was thus within the easy reach of a single passenger or a holiday traveller paying a visit to Dumas.

In conclusion the undersigned will deem it a special favour if you will kindly arrange to make the other contractor's service also available for the public.

Thanking you in anticipation.—We have, etc.

(Sd.) Cowasjee Pestonji Khajotia, and many others.

The following is a copy of the petition, dated 4th February 1910 to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin:—We the undersigned approach your Highness to represent a matter which we submit requires your favourable consideration. We hear that one Mr. Dhanraj Javerchand Parmar has been granted a monopoly to ply motor cars between Surat and Dumas. We the undersigned are the residents and visitors to Dumas. Such being the case, the monopoly will make us suffer a great hardship, as a number of us are the old customers of Mr. Manecksji Hormusji and cannot hire Dhanraj's cats. For some years past we have always found the fares charged by Mr. Manecksji Hormusji to be less than asked for by Mr. Dhanraj Javerchand and owing to Mr. Manecksji's fares being reasonable, we used to find a source of inducement to pay frequent visits to Dumas. We the undersigned never expected that such a monopoly would be granted under an enlightened administration like the State of Sachin. On the contrary ever since your Highness installation we expect a number of facilities which would encourage us to reside in Dumas and pursuade our friends and acquaintances to take advantage of the Dumas Sanitorium which has been so well kept up under your administration. The granting of facilities in a number of ways we submit will prove beneficial to the State. The monopoly granted will force us to deal with one motor man with whom we are unwilling to deal. This will cause us great inconvenience, not to say great disappointment in our expectations. We submit no such monopoly ought to be granted to any motor company. We hope an enlightened and able Ruling Chief like your Highness will not allow our grievances to remain unredressed which are both just and reasonable. Under these circumstances we sincerely hope your Highness will be pleased to reconsider the order granting the monopoly and reverse it.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Proceedings.

DISCUSSION ON CIVICS AND SANITATION.

THE Educational Conference held jointly by the Director of Public Instruction and the Teachers' Association of Bombay met again yesterday in the Elphinstone High School and resumed consideration of moral and religious instruction, civic instruction and sanitary instruction. The Conference met at 2-30 p.m. and the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction presiding.

The programme consisted of two papers as to the need for definite moral instruction in Schools, and discussion thereon, the summing up by the chairman closed the first Session.

THE DIRECTOR OF INSTRUCTION, MYSORE.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, late Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, in the course of a long paper stated among other things as follows:—

Moral instruction then furnishes ideas which can give a right direction to conduct and enable a child to choose between right and wrong. It may base right conduct ultimately upon the religious sanction or only on the social and personal sanctions without reference to the religious sanctions. In a sense such instruction is always direct. It may be imparted (1) in a series of set lessons in class on a prearranged plain or from a prescribed text-book, (2) by addresses at suitable intervals give by the Headmaster on some question of conduct or duty arising from incidents in school life, (3) by advice given by the teacher in private, (4) by sermons and addresses at regular intervals in the school chapel or hall, (5) by lessons on subjects like hygiene, temperance, and thrift, (6) in the form of morning exercises such as are common in the schools of America, (7) in connection with nearly all the lessons in the curriculum, especially those on literature and history, (8) in connection with the Bible, the Koran, or the Hindu Shastras as summarised in the Sanatana Dharma series, and (9) in the case of young children by appropriate pictures, songs, recitations, stories, fairy tales and fables. The need of moral instruction in schools has attracted of late much attention and discussion. The preface to the record of the Proceedings of the First International Congress held in London in September 1908 sets forth the recent introduction of moral instruction into schools of all civilised countries. "In 1905 a new Italian code was published laying the utmost stress on moral education and making the detailed regulations with regard to moral instruction. In the following year a new Hungarian Education Code was issued, which is even more emphatic and detailed in its references to moral education. In 1905 a new Austrian Education Code came to light, containing a large number of references to moral education. In Portugal an excellent manual of moral instruction for primary schools, as distinct from religious instruction, was officially published in 1906 and approved by the Cardinal of Lisbon. In the United States schemes of moral instruction have been elaborated in many places. In Germany the most recent reading books for elementary schools contain abundance of ethical matter. In Switzerland several cantons have taken distinct steps in the direction of drawing up moral instruction programmes. In Belgium excellent moral instruction syllabuses for primary schools and training colleges exist. In France and Japan, moral instruction has already been introduced, the subject is being studied with re-doubled interest. In Russia the authorities are turning their attention to this subject, and finally in England the code of the Board of Education for 1906 stated that "moral instructions should form an important part of every school curriculum." The code mentioned as examples of subjects of instructions, courage, truthfulness, cleanliness of mind, body and speech, the love of fair play, gentleness to the weaker; humanity to animals, temperance, self-denial, love of one's country, and respect for beauty in nature and in art. It is stated in the code that the "teaching should be brought home to the children by reference to the actual surroundings in town or country, and should be illustrated as vividly as possible by stories, poems, quotations, proverbs, and examples drawn from history and biography. The object of such instruction being the formation of character and habits of life and thought, an appeal should be made to the feelings and personalities of the children. Unless the natural moral responsiveness of the child is stirred, no moral instruction is likely to be fruitful. The schools of France and Japan have been provided with an excellent series of text-books prepared under the authority of Government from which moral instruction on a secular basis is imparted in every grade.

Mr. M. K. Patel, a local schoolmaster also read a paper on the same subject. He averred that home was the best school for discipline and that parents could not shirk their moral responsibility and duty.

Mr. Dalvi remarked that the materials suggested by Mr. Bhabha were valuable for moral education.

Mrs. McAfee was of opinion that the foundation of moral education should begin in the primary schools as children from those schools subsequently went to middle and high schools and colleges.

SUMMING UP BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The chairman summing up said:—

Neither in two hours nor in two months would this or any other Conference be likely to settle the question of whether moral teaching should have a religious or a secular basis; it is a question on which men are likely to continue to differ to the end. But so far as we are concerned there is no desire to force either the one basis or the other upon those who are unwilling to receive it. Those bodies whose circumstances permit them to base their teaching upon riligion are quite welcome to continue to do so. Those whose circumstances are different must be content to find some other sanction. In this latter class must, I think, be placed the Government schools. Whatever may be the case with a Hindu State like Mysore, the British Government at least is exposed to such minute and merciless criticism, that any attempt to provide specific religious teaching in its schools would be sure to create endless difficulties. Mahomedans have in the past been given facilities for the teaching of the "Koran" in connection with Urdu schools; and at first this was done quietly, without any trouble. But I am told that already disputes have begun as to the proper reading of the "Koran." We may be quite sure that if the teaching of Hindu religious doctrines was arranged for in our schools, parents would soon begin, or be stirred up to begin, all manner of objections to what was being done, or the way in which it was being done. At the same time I do not see any reason why a teacher who has a sincere religious belief of his own should be ashamed of it, or should not indicate to his pupils that that this in his opinion is the ultimate sanction of the lesson he is giving them. If he is sincere and earnest the pupils are likely to be well aware of the fact, and to respect him all the more for not hesitating to avow his own personal belief. But I do not think that Government can undertake to provide definite religious teaching in its schools. At the same time, I wish to defend our present educational system from the charge often brought against it of late, that it is entirely divorced from religious and moral teaching. This is a gross exaggeration. In the Vernacular Readers used in primary schools, there are lessons about history, geography, and science; there are also general lessons. Of these general lessons more than forty per cent. deal with morals and manners, religion, hygiene, and elementary civics. There are at least one hundred lessons, or nearly one-third of the whole number, dealing with morality. A large number of these are direct lessons on various moral qualities to be cultivated, or vices to be shunned; the rest are fables, stories, biographical accounts, etc., from which moral lessons may be derived. These are the materials which we supply; it is for the teachers to make of them what they can.

SECTARIAN DIFFERENCES.

There are also lessons of a religious turn. In the circumstances these have to be treated in a broad and general manner, but I find the following subjects included:—the greatness of God; God as the Creator; God's wonders in Nature; God sees all our acts; the omnipresence and omniscience of God; God's justice and love; Man's duty towards God, God is our friend; Prayers to God. The need of religion. I do not think that you could go very much beyond this without getting involved in sectarian differences and dogmas. These Vernacular Readers are issued by ourselves, and we can put into them whatever we please. For the Anglo-Vernacular schools we have no such set of Readers. We use Readers brought out by various publishing firms, which nowadays are more or less adapted to Indian requirements. I do not think

however, that there is yet any set of English Readers which can be said to be completely adapted to our needs and completely satisfactory. Nevertheless these books such as they are, contain lessons of a moral turn, direct or indirect. Here again everything depends on the teacher; and I believe that there are a few teachers who try to turn such lessons to good account. I wish there were more of them. The question is how we can get more of them. I think a nothing can be done by drawing the attention of teachers to the work now being done in England by such a body as the Moral Instruction League. It seems to me that from the syllabus and books published in connection with this League, teachers who are disposed to attend to this matter may derive many hints and considerable assistance. The League does not issue text-books for the use of the pupils; but it supplies guidance and materials for the use of the teacher. These materials, are, of course, primarily adapted for use in England, and are not to be slavishly followed. For Indian children material drawn from Indian sources will be more effective. What I wish is that some Indian teachers would look at these books, not for the purpose of quoting from them slavishly, but to see the method followed, that they may adapt it to the needs of their own schools. There is also one book produced in India, to which I should like to draw the attention of those who do not already know it. This is "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects," a collection of addresses delivered by the late Mr. Chester Macnaghten to the boys of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

THE TEACHER'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Wren has told us that when the relgious basis is removed, as it has to be removed in some of our schools, practically the only foundation left is the teacher; and he has told us what the teacher can hope to do, by discipline, by example, by school games, and so on. Now the advocates of direct moral teaching fully admit and appreciate the value of the moral training obtainable in a good school. This training depends to a large extent on the example set by the masters; and it is a pity that even headmasters are found to set a bad example to their staff and pupils by their irregularity and unpunctuality. Again the best results can be expected from school training only when it is reinforced by home training. When the habits of the home are such as to neutralize the training given at school, it is unfair to blame the schoolmaster for the failure of the latter; and it appears that some Indian parents are beginning to realize this. But after all school discipline can only result in the production of good habits, and so much we can produce even in the lower animals. In human life the greatest of forces is the force of an idea or of an ideal; and the advocates of direct moral instruction wish to provide their pupils with not only good habits, but also with good ideas and right ideals, whereby the value of those habits may be appreciated and they may be cordinated into a system. Philosophers have disputed whether the mind is always thinking. At all events during our conscious hours the mind seems always busy with something; if good ideas are not supplied to it, it will busy itself with bad ones which are picked up easily enough. Again many wrong acts spring from want of thought or want of knowledge which admit of being removed by instruction. We expect teachers to avail themselves of the opportunities which the daily lessons placed in their hands, and some of them no doubt do so. But these opportunities occur largely by chance, and is it right that so important a matter should be left to chance? Would not the teacher himself be the better for clearing up and defining his own conceptions of conduct, and for providing himself with some illustrative material to be used in his daily opportunities? The English Board of Education in their instructions to teachers have remarked:—"The good moral training which a school should give cannot be left to chance; on this side, no less than on the intellectual side, the purpose of the teacher must be clearly conceived and intelligently carried out."

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

What are the objections to direct moral instructions? The first seems to be that most people associate moral instruction with dull prosy sermonizing. This is a matter of teacher and method. If the instruction varies and bores the pupils it is worse than useless. But the direct moral instruction now practised in England is something quite different. It employs copious historical literary examples, and largely takes the form of story-telling; and a number of teachers have recorded their experience that the moral lessons have proved most popular and most beneficial. To quote only one of these:—"There was a marked improvement in punctuality; boys never known to be punctual before, now came punctually for the sake of the moral lesson, and there was a marked improvement in the general behaviour." A second objection is that it may make the pupils priggish. This again is a question of method. Let me read a few words of a French writer which I came upon the other day, in quite a different connection; "All our educational measures will prove vain, if there be no effort to force into the mind, and to impress upon it deeply, the sense of those fine words:—Human society is based upon mutual giving, or upon the sacrifice of man for man, or of each man for all other men; and sacrifice is the very essence of all true society." If sacrifice, or as some prefer to call it service, is made the central point of the moral teaching. I do not think that the pupils will grow up as prigs. A third objection is that if one lesson is called "moral," the others are stigmatised as non-moral. This seems to me a quibble. No advocate of direct moral teaching denies the value of the indirect training to be got out of all the other lessons in the time table.

There is no doubt that moral instruction requires special gifts in the teacher. He must possess some enthusiasm, some gift for story-telling or description, some stock of materials, a character and a personality which will enforce his own lessons. It is not every teacher who possesses all these qualities, and therefore, there is no desire to force direct moral instruction upon all teachers. But in a large school with a dozen or more teachers, it is possible that one or two may be found who will take the trouble to give a little serious and systematic attention to this subject. I am not in favour of preparing and imposing moral text books upon schools, that is to say, upon the pupils. My view is that teachers who are found fit for this work should be encouraged to prepare themselves for it by studying a definite method and by accumulating suitable material. In this country this material should be very largely Indian. This process would lead the teachers themselves to read more largely in suitable books, and would thereby tend to remove one of the charges often brought against our teachers that they do not read.

The sense of the meeting was then taken and it appeared that the general feeling was against introducing moral education in schools.

The Conference then rose for refreshments.

CIVICS.

Principal Covernton presided at the afternoon Sessions of the Conference, at which papers were read on Civic Institution by Messrs. Natrajan, Velinker and Apte. Mr. Natrajan in the course of his paper on the subject said that Civics as a subject of teaching in schools was of quite recent origin. The necessity for it arose from the fact that within the last century the franchise was extended to the working classes in Western Europe and America. Disraeli's saying "We must educate our masters" had become famous in political history. But it was found that a mere grounding in the three R's was not sufficient to equipment for a citizen, on whose vote depended great national and international issues. The Americans were as usual the first to get hold of the idea that the future citizen should be given some systematic education in respect of his duties and that he should not be left to pick up his knowledge of his country's institutions from the political controversies which he was called upon to help in deciding by his vote. The speaker next gave definitions of "citizenship," and said that the most important advantages to be derived from competent teaching of Civics was the realisation of the fact that it was the character and not constitutions that directed the destinies of a nation. He should like to observe here that in the estimates one read of the work of British Rule in India, one noticed an inadequate appreciation of the long and valuable preparation of the people in the course of their long history previous to the establishment of that rule, which in his opinion, had been at least as vital a factor in its success as the prescience of British statesmen and the capacity and conscientiousness of British administrators. He asked the audience to believe him when he said that no people could have shown the adaptability which the people of India had on the whole shown to the institutions, civil, educational and municipal, which British rule had given unless they had been in the long centuries preceding it trained in all the essential virtues of good citizens. Civic was a subject which could be presented in many aspects. The particular aspect in which he would elect for the instruction of Indian students was the historical. The speaker then detailed his scheme of how this subject should be taught in Indian schools. He concluded by saying that it was obvious that Civics must be made a separate study for the simple reason that it required the selection of topics from a very wide field of interests, from sociology, ethics and history as well as from the distributions of the town or village in which the pupil happened to live. More than any other subject the efficient teaching of this subject would depend on the calm, diplomatic attitude of mind of the teacher intent only on discovering not the faults and failures, the sins and crimes of mankind, but the great landmarks in the process which consistently and continuously pointed to the highest good.

Messrs. N. G. Welinker and V. G. Apte also read papers on the subject. Mr. Welinker detailed the syllabus which he said was best suited for Indian boys. The boys must be taught this subject in the Matriculation Class as the majority of them did not go to colleges, though advanced studies in the subject should also be taught in colleges.

A PARENTS' UNION.

On the motion of Mrs. Anderson, seconded by Mr. N. G. Velinker, it was resolved that having regard to the deliberation of this Conference on the subject of moral instruction it seemed desirable to form a Parents Union to co-operate with teachers in their work.

Mrs. Anderson moving the proposition said that a similar union existed in England and she saw no reason why one should not be formed in India.

A discussion followed in which Messrs. B. S. Ezkiel and V. R. Shitut took part.

The chairman then summing up said that Mr. Natrajan had in his paper urged the desirability of adopting the historical method in the teaching of Civics. He attached very great importance to this method. Mr. Natrajan had further said that the teaching of civis had an important bearing on the teaching of morality, and that it should be made a separate study. Mr. Velinker had suggested practical points in connection with the teaching of this subject. Mr. Velinker's syllabus for the subject was specially suited to Indian conditions. In the paper read by Mr. Apte, there were two very important points made out about the relation of Civics to Morality. Mr. Apte had said that Civic instruction should be the sequal to Moral instruction. He (the Chairman) differed from the view taken by Mr. Apte. He would say that Civic instruction instead of being a sequel to Moral instruction should begin side by side with it. If not the tendency of an instruction like this would be to produce a good boy but not necessarily a good citizen. He repeated that Civic instruction instead of being a sequel to Moral instruction should be taught side by side with the latter. The Chairman then detailed the syllabus which he thought should be taught.

On the motion of Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp and to Principal Covernton for presiding at the morning and afternoon sessions of the Conference respectively.

SANITARY INSTRUCTION.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in the course of his paper on "Sanitary Instruction "said:—"Practical Hygiene or the art of preserving health aims at says Notter in his work on Hygiene" rendering growth more perfect, decay less rapid, life more vigorous, death more remote.' The importance of conforming to the rules of hygiene forces itself upon our attention almost every day and the consequences of defying those rules are felt almost every minute of our lives. The value of hygiene was fully appreciated even in ancient times, and the subject has engaged the attention of profound thinkers and scientific men from time immemorial. To the much abused Hindu the observance of the rules of hygiene is as much a part of his religious duties as the offering of prayers. The Hindu of the present day especially in towns and cities has somewhat departed from his ancient standard. He has degenerated in this respect as in others and stands in need of being reminded of his duties. In Mediæval and Modern History, they have often, even down to our own time, been spared the ravages of epidemic, when their Christian neighbours were perishing around them. The filthy habits of the Christian populations offered a premium to plague of every kind; for there is no parallel in ancient history to the terrible invasions of disease which from time to time ravaged Europe down to quite recent times. Natures is an implacable discipline rain. She will not brook the least defiance of her laws. But in meting out punishment, she is not always impartial and just. More often than not she visits the sins of the fathers upon their innocent children. The terrible plague of London of 1665 was the penalty the population of the city had to pay for the accumulated sins of their predecessors. Prior to the outbreak of the plague, the condition of London, as that of other European cities, was as unhygienic as could be conceived. The houses of the middle and lower classes says Cameron in his handbook of health were small, and the rooms incommodious, dark, and ill-ventilated, the towns and cities were mostly enclosed within high wall; there were no drains; the streets were unpaved and unlighted; the water supplies were often impure and generally scanty. Cess-pools abounded, and accumulations of animal and vegetable refuse were found in every direction. In short, all the rules of hygiene were set at naught, with the result that the poeple of London of 1665 had to bear the terrible consequenses. Those that have observed with their own eyes the ravages of plague in the city of Bombay and elsewhere will be well able to realise the then condition of London. As described by Charles Dickens "the roads out of London were choked up by people endeavouring to escape from the infected city. The disease soon spread so far that it was necessary to shut up the houses in which sick people were, and to cut them off from communication with the living. The streets were all deserted, grass grew in the public ways, and there was a dreadful silence in the air when night came on dismal rumblings used to be heard, and these were the wheels of the death carts. In the general fear, children ran away from their parents and parents from their children. Some who were taken ill died alone, and without any help. Some were stabbed or strangled by hired nurses who robbed them of all their money, and stole their very beds on which they lay. Some went mad, dropped from the window, ran through the streets, and in their pain and frenzy flung themselves into the river."

REDUCTION OF MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

This description, though somewhat of an exaggerated character when compared to our local conditions may serve to remain us of the worst days of the plague epidemic in Bombay. The condition of Bombay has been for many years past far from hygienically satisfactory, and is answerable for the ravages which have decimated its population. This is hardly the time or place for apportioning the amount of blame to the different parties whose apathy or ignorance has contributed to the miserable condition in which the city was thrown. Signs of improvement are now visible. The operations of the City Improvement Trust, the activity of the Health Department presided over by Dr. Turner, the work of the Sanitary Association, and to crown all, the better and growing appreciation of hygienic principles by the people will ere long, it is to be hoped, bring the city to a satisfactory condition. Ignorance and superstitions die hard, but the school-master is abroad. With a wider spread of education and dissemination of hygienic principles, the Hindu will certainly cease to regard small-pox and cholera as divinities and the Mussalman will rely more on his own efforts than surrender himself entirely into the hands of Providence and sit silent with folded arms. What sanitation can do is best seen in the reductions of mortality in European cities where hygienic rules are enforced with commendable vigour and punctiliousness. The avarage mortality of London which stood at 22·6 per mille in the seventies of the last century went down to 17·6 in 1901; that of Glasgow from 33 half a century ago to 21·6 in 1899 and of Birmingham from 53 to 20·5. The British Troops returned a death rate of 20 per mille in 1881, but now return less that half that figure. Dr. Parkes points out that the diminution of typhus fever is probably due in some measure to cleaner habits with respect to clothing. What hygiene has done for cities in Europe it is sure to do for cities in India, only if the latter bestir themselves in time and set themselves in order.

The province of hygiene, it should be noted, is not to cure but to prevent disease, by seeking out and determining the causes thereof and laying down rules for their prevention and removal. Hence it has to depend for its advance upon the advance of pathology and etiology. The progress, it has been remarked, is expected to entitle it to a place among the more exact sciences in the near future. The health of a person is governed by several factors. eg., the air he breaths, the food he eats, the water and other beverages he drinks, his clothing, personal cleanliness, special habits such as the use of tobacco, narcotics &c., the climate, the soil of his dwelling house, the cleansing of the dwelling, the arrangements for the removal therefrom of excreta and other effete matter, and various like particulars. In other words health depends upon personal care and the condition of the surroundings. I shall touch on only a few of the more important factors that make for health, and show how the value of these can be effectively impressed upon the minds of children by the School Master. I should first like to show how effective and useful an Agent a School Master may be in the propagation of hygienic principles. With the entrance of a boy into the School, the responsibility of the parent is to a certain extent shifted on to the shoulders of the School Master. Thenceforward the physical health of the pupil is dependent upon the wise or ignorant regulation of his School-life as largely as his intellectual attainments and moral conduct are. The fact is not so obvious and in consequence is not so generally and widely recognised as it ought to be. It has to be borne in mind that for the greater part of the day and the greater part of the School-going age, the course of the Schoolboy's life is directed by the School Master. How School influence extends into the home can be best seen from the fact that the hours of work and play, the time for meals and sleep are all regulated not by the requirements of the home but by the requirements of the School. The greater is the time required for the preparation of home lessons, the less is the margin left for open air exercise, games or sleep. Forgetting the grave responsibility resting on him of equipping his pupils for the arduous struggle of life, the school master anxious to get them through the examination not infrequently induces them to devote to studies the time set apart or physical exercise or open air games and thus consciously or unconsciously contributes to the break-down of their physical health. This state of things is inevitable so long as intellectual achievements, as testified to by the results of the examinations, continue to be, to the exclusion of physical attainments, the test of the teacher's work. But the development of the best type of manhood ought to be the ideal, and the guiding principal of all education. Physical attainments, should rank by the side of intellectual and moral acquirements, and our system should be so directed as to attain that end. The undue preponderance given to mental equipment is responsible to a great extent for the deplorable condition of the people. "The first condition to success in life" says Herbert Spencer "is to be a good animal; and to be a nation of good animals is the first condition to national prosperty." It is absurd to expect sound brains to exist in an unsound body. But be that as it may, a little consideration will show how a School Master can be a potent and useful agent in the dissemination and enforcement of hygienic principles in more ways than one. Besides getting his pupils to carry out sanitary principles in the school, he can reach their parents and homes through these pupils. The pupils will naturally carry home the principles imparted to them in school, and try to put them into practice there. This will exert a salutary influence on the home and the inmates thereof. But for exerting this sort of wholesome influence, the school master and the school should themselves be object lessons to the pupils. The school house and the compound must be kept scrupulously clean, the floors washed once at least in a month, the water-closets flushed daily, the walls, windows, and furniture must be cleaned every day. Water must be first boiled and then given to the boys to drink especially when there is cholera. Hawkers exposing edible articles to dust, &c. should be debarred from selling them to boys. The master himself must be a pattern of cleanliness and tidiness. A shabbily dressed master of unclean habits, teaching in a dirty room or school, will only be crying in the wilderness when he preaches the value of cleanliness. A teacher who enforces from himself what he demands from him pupils will alone be able to exercise beneficial influence on boys and indirectly on their homes. Hence the Head Master's responsibility is the graver in this respect in as much as he will have to enforce scrupulous adherence to hygienic rules both from teachers and pupils alike. Moreover, the Head Master should be always on the look out to avail himself of visits from parents and guardians to the school to impress upon them the value of the observance of the rules of health and to seek their cooperation in the matter of the conformity to those rules on the part of their wards both at home and in school. He should carefully examine the physical condition of the boy seeking admission and give the guardian directions regarding cleanliness, ventilation, food, sleep and similar other things. If the boy is not vaccinated he should advise the guardian to have him vaccinated immediately, and explain to him that the immunity lasts only for about eight years. In dealing with ignorant parents the Head Master will no doubt have to use tact and sympathy and exercise patience but he may be sure that his efforts will be more than compensated if he could enlist the cooperation, his efforts in this line are doomed to failure. The speaker concluded by dealing I shall new deal with some of the subjects, and give a few practical hints as to how they could be taught in school.

SANITARY PRIMER.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, at this stage put a few questions to be answered by that portion of the audience which had been employed in the work of teaching. The questions were: Had the Sanitary Primary proved of any use? Should it re-written, and in what standards should it be taught? Should it be taught in the English or in the Vernacular? Was it useless, as had been stated the other day by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government, to teach the Primer without a preliminary knowledge, on the part of the pupils, of chemistry, physiology and other subjects? Could the Primer be illustrated, and where could the best illustration be obtained from? He asked these few questions to be answered by the teachers who had had experience of teaching the Primer.

Mr. L. R. Chitle, Teacher, Poona High School, then read a paper on Sanitary Instruction. He stated what subjects should be taught and how.

Mr. D. D. Gilder, teacher, New High School, and Secretary, Indian Temperance Association, read a paper on "Sanitary Instruction with special reference to Temperance teaching," in the course of which he said that whatever might be the individual opinion of medical gentlemen on the use of alcoholic liquors by adults, it had been conclusively proved by scientific researches that young children while they were growing did not require the help of alcoholic beverages of any kind and were much better without them. The young children of to-day were the citizens of tomorrow and hence they were the first asset of the country and as such needed to be carefully looked after. None would deny that the most important factor in that asset was the health of the children. In order to safeguard the young to the utmost against this evil, two courses were open to his mind, precept and example, each equally important in its way. He would more certainly place great emphasis on scientific temperance training at an age when their minds were plastic and most susceptible to training of any kind. If they could teach the rising generation how to guard against malaria or consumption or give them elementary lessons in bacteriology, there was no reason why they could not or should not give them an insight based on scientific data into the nature of alchohol. Two or three stock arguments had been brought forward against the temperance training of children. One was that this teaching would lead them to taste alcohol, in other words, to try it on themselves; another was that as long as parents drank, it was useless to teach the children not to do so, and that such teaching made them disrespectful to their parents; a third was that this kind of teaching had better be given by the parents at home. Fallacies like these were advanced by teachers that wanted to shirk their responsibility in the matter; and they did not require any very strong arguments to refute them. If they told a boy of the risk there was of a house taking fire if a kerosene lamp was not carefully handled, did anyone think that the boy would immediately wish to test for himself the truth of his master's teaching by overturning a lamp? Why did they leave temperance teaching to parents? The answer was plain. It was either because they were fond of their "peg" and in consequence found conscientious scruples in their hearts against preaching what they did not practise, or because they wished to shirk the responsibility. The speaker then detailed the several other ways in which, he said, a knowledge of temperance principles could be brought home to the boys and girls at school. The first was to encourage them to attend public temperance lectures; the second was to inculcate temperance teaching among the students by keeping in every school and college library at least a few standard works on the subjects; and the third way of teaching temperance to the rising generation was to eschew the use of all kinds of liquor, whether wines or spirits, at social functions in connection with periodical or annual school gatherings. The work of giving a thorough training in temperance might be done through the Department of Public Instruction, and in connection with instruction in hygiene or morals. When the young became thus thoroughly educated in the first principles of temperance, the good results noticed elsewhere would also fall to their lot and for which they would in no small measure feel everlastingly indebted to the mighty Government that undertook the noble work of preserving a great nation from death and destruction.

A discussion followed the reading of the papers, in which Messrs. T. A. Kulkarni, K. G. Lohokhare and H. J. Bhabha took part.

Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, who presided at the evening sessions of the Conference, then addressed the Conference. He said that he differed from the view of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government, when the latter said that it was no use teaching Sanitary Primer unless the pupils had a preliminary knowledge of chemistry and other subjects. When he was at school, they had some knowledge given them of the ways of preserving their health, and he had always since regretted that he had not properly learned the subject while at school. He envied the children of the present day, who lived in a better age. They had been told by a Bishop the other day that they were a godless people; another had told them that there was no originality in them, and a third had told them that they were wanting in cleanliness. He (the speaker) would however say that there was a good deal of progress to be seen in these days. He was no pessimist, and he would repeat that there was much more progress made all along the line than their critics would have them believe. He thought, for instance, the Educational Department, which was under the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, was not bad, in spite of all the criticisms that had been levelled against it. There were two aspects of hygienic teaching. One was personal, and the other, public. In the first the children would be taught the subject with a view to enable them to form good habits so that when they grew up they might be better able to take care of their body, and the second was to teach them to become good citizens so that they might support Government in their sanitary measures. The children need not be told about the intricacies of the subject, but good results could be achieved if the subject was taught in a proper way.

On the motion of Principal Wren, it was resolved that the Conference, in concert with the Director of Public Instruction should arrange for the publication, at a moderate price, of the full report of the proceedings of the Conference.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Thursday at the Society's Rooms, Colonel W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., presiding. The election of the following 35 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—

Mr. S. F. Ellis, Jacobabad; Mr. Liladhar Sundarji Roy-Sampat, Bombay; Mr. C. T. Symons, Colombo; Mr. Herbert A. Heath, Matugama, Ceylon; Mr. W. Lilburn, Lucknow; Mr. H. P. Thomasset, Cascade, Mahe, Seychelles; The Superintendent, University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, England; Mr. Melville Leslie, Bombay; Major W. H. Kenrick, I. M. S., Khandwa; Mr. Harold Fowler, New York City, U. S. A.; The Principal, P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad; Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Kanara, Karwar; Mr. G. L. Butterworth, Belgaum; Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Robinson, Rangoon; Major A. D. Greenhill Gardyne, Cawnpore; Sub-Lt. D. Webster, R. N. (H. M. S. "Fox") East Indies Station; Miss M. Hazlewood, Rangoon; Mr. W. S. Thom, Paletwa, N. Aracan; Capt. G. H. T. Graham, London; Mr. J. M. Wright, I.C.S., Shwegu, Burma; Mr. L. Donaldson, Phillaur, Punjab; Mr. Luke, Chatalpara, E. Bengal; Mr. Robert T. Harrison, A.M. I.C.E., Sukkar; Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, Sukkar; Mr. F. A. Wrigley, Rangoon; Mr. J. V. Young, I.F.S., Pyinmana; Dr. P. W. Quinn, Betul, C.P.; Mr. E. S. Thomas, I.C.S., Palghat; Lt-Col. R. H. Penton, R.A.M.C., D.S.O., Poona; Mr. H. D. Rice, Maritranve, Mysore; Capt. R. P. Quin, Cawnpore; Mr. J. S. Fraser, Madras; Mr. D. Square, Cannanore, S. Canara; Mr. W. Harrold, Ahmedabad, Mr. F. M. B. Rosenthal, Secunderabad.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard acknowledged the following contributions to the museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Locality.	Donor.
Two Panther Cubs (alive)	Kanara	W A H Miller
2 Skins of the Indian Marten	Kangra Dist. Himalayas	General W Osborn
Skin of Jackal	Sawantwadi	Major F W Berthon
„ Fox	Persian Gulf	Lt Carter, R N
Hairy-footed Flying Squirrel	Aracan Hills	C W Allen
Head Skin and Skull of Four-horned Antelope	Jamooee	A G Tweedie
Head of Pelzelns Gazele	Somaliland	Lt Hunt, R N
Head, skin and Skull Thar	Kulu	General W Osborn
2 Serow Skulls	Naini Tal	Lt G Whittel
Deformed Sambhar	Burma	Lt Colonel H B Thornhill, C I E
Muntjac Skull	Madura	C B Beadnell
3 Bats	Darjeeling	E A D'Abrue
105 Bird skins	Various	S L Whymper
60 Bird skins	Various	E C Stuart Baker
Scops Owl	Kanara	T R Bell
Pied Imperial Pigeon	Aracan	C L Hopwood
2 Hill partridges	Aracan Hill	C W Allen
Indian Ring Dove (white variety).	Aurangabad	R C Parnell
Sheldrake	Aracan	C L Hopwood
Crested Teal (female)	Roorkee	Capt Mainprice, R E
1 Snake	Orcha	H H Raja Bahadur of Orcha
155 Butterflies of 76 species	Various	Capt G H Graham
A small collection of Beetles	Darjeeling	E A D'Abrue

Minor contributions from:—L H Savile; G L Corbett, I C S; Colonel Bull; E R H Jackson; Major F W Berthon; S Navalkar.

PAPER READ.

The Natural History of Bombay Malaria, by Dr. C. A. Bentley, Dr. Bentley in the course of his paper said:—Modern Preventive Medicine has had to borrow very largely from other sciences and in particular has received immense assistance from students of Natural History. This is clearly shown by the present state of our knowledge regarding Malaria. Laveran's discovery first attracted Naturalists to the study of Malaria, but it was Ross' magnificent work which led to real alliance between Natural History and Sanitary Science.

The Natural History of Malaria can be approached from three different aspects, (1) as it relates to the malarial organism; (2) as it affects men, the human animal; (3) and lastly as it applies to the alternative host—the anopheles mosquito.

It is the latter aspect with which we shall deal to-night. In November 1908 Captain Liston announced his discovery, that the species of mosquito responsible for the dissemmination of malaria in Bombay was N. Stephensi. This discovery is of very great importance, as a careful examination of Bombay shows that we are justified in assuming that N. Stephensi is the only mosquito able to carry malaria that is present in the greater part of the city. This being so it is necessary to learn everything we can about the Natural History of this mosquito in order.

Dr. Bentley described at length the different type of breeding places in which N. Stephensi was to be found, and after discussing the habits of the insect and the causes which led to its spread; indicated the measures which could be adopted for reducing the number of the insects and eventually control it. He exhibited specimens of the small mosquito destroying fish "Piku" and some of the water weed Wolffia Arbiza.

Colonel Bannerman called attention to the fact that the first intimation that N. Stephensi was the cause of the epidemic of malaria in Bombay was in a paper read before this Society by Capt. Liston, I. M. S., in 1908 and that another member of the Society. The late Mr. E. H. Aitken had been the first to call attention to the mosquito devouring fish. "Piku" referred to and exhibited by Dr. Bentley. Col. Bannerman also said it would be a good thing of all the Members of the Bombay Corporation were members of the Society as that they could obtain some information from such Papers as these which would be of value to them. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Bentley for his interesting and valuable paper which will be published in full in the Society's Journal.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor presided, yesterday, at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

His Lordship and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Rajnarain Prassad, Ram Sumar Shiv Ratan, Kassam Hassam and Gopaldas Girdherlal stood charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Mathurabai and abetment of the same.

Mr. C. A. Oliver, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Joshi, instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, defended the third accused.

The prosecution case having been closed the accused made their statements. They all pleaded alibis and called witnesses to prove their case.

His Lordship having summed of the case, the jury found all the accused not guilty by a majority of six to three.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and discharged the accused.

FORGED RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Thakurdas Nathubhai pleaded guilty to the charge of using 5 forged railway receipts and pleaded for mercy. After going through the papers his Lordship sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

MOTOR CAR PURCHASE.

Price Disputed.

Yesterday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by the Bombay Motor Car Company against Mrs. Flora Sassoon to recover Rs. 6,563 being the price of a 8 H. P. De Dion Motor Car.

Mr. D. B. Binning, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Wadia, addressing the Court, said that the case was much simpler than appeared from the evidence that had been taken. The decision which his Lordship would arrive at, depended on two points only, namely, the magneto ignition and the point about hill climbing. Mr Thomas said in his evidence on commission that he had distinctly heard that there was talk about a magneto ignition when negotiations were first opened for the purchase of the car, but Mr. Vernon denied that there was any conversation on December 23rd about a magneto ignition. He submitted that his Lordship should come to the conclusion that Mr. Vernon, in denying this, was telling an untruth with an object. The object was that if he once admitted that a magneto ignition was asked for it would not agree with the story that it was asked for subsequently and that he said it would never do with that particular car. How could they believe that the company were later willing to supply a magneto ignition, but that it was not meant for the De Dion car, because no 8 h. p. De Dions had magneto ignition?

The learned counsel, continuing, said it was a condition precedent to the purchase of the car that it should go up Mount Napean Road. Counsel then dwelt at length on the evidence and remarked that the first letter of complaint was not written when the rival company men were near.

In conclusion, Mr. Wadia said that this suit should be dismissed with costs. He said that in case the Court did not dismiss the suit, his client was entitled to damages amounting to Rs. 1,900 and odd which amount he remarked ought to be deducted from the plaintiffs' claim.

Mr. Binning then summed up the case for the plaintiffs, and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

POLICE NEWS.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, one Balkrishna Bhawoo Survey, appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and presented a declaration as proprietor of a press called "The Chandika Printing Press," situated on Girgaon Back Road.

Questioned by the Court, the applicant stated, he had not made a declaration before. His Worship said that applicant would have to deposit a security of Rs. 500. The applicant said he was not in a position to furnish the security. His Worship said that the applicant would either have to give the security, or discontinue the Press.

GAMING WITH CARDS AND MONEY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mahomed Yusab, Abdulla Mahomed and nine others were charged, the first two accused with keeping a common gaming-house at Lower Colaba, and the rest of the accused with gaming with cards and money on the 25th March. Mr. Haveliwalla, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The plea of the first accused was that he was only the contractor of the whole house, and the room where the accused was arrested stood in the name of the second accused. His Worship acquitting the first accused, said that it appeared from the evidence that this accused had only farmed out the room to the second accused and no knowledge of the offence was brought home to him. The second accused was fined Rs. 25, and the other accused Rs. 6 each.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. CHAUBAL.

A special general gathering of the Hindu Union Club was held yesterday evening at Dr. G. B. Prabhakar's residence in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said he had not the slightest doubt that the meeting would give a great pleasure to all. They had assembled there to do honour to their distinguished friend and publicly congratulate him for the unique honour conferred on him by the Government. It was an honour to the Indians and more particularly to their Club with which their honourable friend, with the late Mr. Telang and the late Mr. Ranade, was connected for many years. Sir Bhalchandra remarked that it would have been a great delight to them to see their friend thus honoured; though they were not present in person they were present there in spirit to see their hopes realised of an Indian raised to the highest post.

Continuing, the Chairman said the Government had shown great wisdom in selecting Mr. Chaubal for the post.

In conclusion, Sir Bhalchandra, on behalf of himself and on behalf of the members of the Club, congratulated Mr. Chaubal for the unique honour done to him, and expressed a hope that God would give him long life to serve his country and to combine the patriot and statesman in one man.

Mr. Chaubal, in reply, said the proper way of looking at this appointment was to take it purely impersonally, impersonal in the sense that that was an occasion which they ought to regard as evidence that the British Government would fulfil the promises given in the proclamation of 1858. (Hear, hear). All personal gratification, he observed, must be postponed until he had shown to them and to his friends that he had risen to their expectations.

In conclusion, he thanked them for the very kind reception accorded to him and said that it was flattering to him to have his name joined with the names of the late Mr. Telang and the late Mr. Ranade.

The party dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE STORY OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

The "Indian Spectator": It looks as if the story of the excise duty on cotton goods, which was imposed at the instance of Lancashire, is going to be repeated at an early date. In consequence of the enhanced duty on tobacco, the Under-Secretary of State for India had to meet in Parliament a shower on interpellations. The duty is levied for revenue purposes, and it does not contravene the fiscal principles up till now followed by the Government of India, whether or not it is opposed to the doctrines of free trade. But then, if the tax may be approved by political economists, the alarm raised is that it will throw out of employment thousands of operatives engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes in Bristol and Liverpool. It seems that the Government will watch the effect of the duties in India. The cultivation of tobacco in this country may show some increase, though the figures are not always reliable. But supposing that some slight impetus is given to the cultivation of the drug, or to its local manufacture, as expected, and that some operatives feel the hardship in Bristol or in Liverpool, is the Government to lose the revenue or the consumer to be compelled to pay an unnecessarily high price for the local tobacco, merely because it is to the advantage of the United Kingdom to practise free trade in this manner? It is to be hoped that on watching the effects of the enhanced duty the Government will be able to report that the natural course of trade has not been diverted. Otherwise, on the heels of the South African question, which the Government is trying to settle in a way satisfactory to the people of this country, there will follow an acute controversy on the fiscal relations between India and the United Kingdom.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

The "Rast Goftar": The Bombay Corporation has often exchanged passages at arms with the Government, but instances are happily wanting of controversies leading to any serious or enduring breach of harmony. The two bodies have always worked shoulder to shoulder with one eye to the public welfare and if any differences of opinion arise they are always settled in a spirit of reconciliation. It would be impossible to expect that they should invariably see eye to eye with Government while dealing with public questions of great public moment, and if the Civic fathers shew themselves a little stiff in their manners or attitude they have been always anxious to meet half way. As representatives of the people and as custodians of their civic rights they are often constrained to differ from the decisions of the Government, and they would not be worth their salt if they did not stand their ground to have things got through in their own way of thinking. The Corporation is jealous to a degree as to its own dignity, and though Government have always shown it due consideration examples are not wanting when the Corporation was given good grounds for complaint. The unpleasant incident of the time of the expected arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Bombay is fresh in the memory of many citizens. Though no studied snub might then have been meant, the oversight was very regrettable, and we would not wonder if the remarks of the Prince at Guildhall banquet owed their suggestion in his knowledge of that event. On the other hand, the Corporation has often shewn itself to thin-skined and sensitive, and has evinced a lack of proportion in making much of a small difference of opinion or splitting hairs to a justify a protest of ill treatment from Government. H. E. the Governor would not have resented such an attitute if he had not felt it keenly. But barring these exceptional but trival cases of disagreement a harmonious intercourse between the Corporation and the Government has always been maintained and never seriously disturbed.

POLYTECHNICS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind": It is a pity that the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's motion in the Imperial Legislative Council asking for the establishment of a central Polytechnic Institute in India should have failed to find the support it deserved. Time has come when Indian aspirations to see due facilities being given to Indians to acquire proficiency and skill in the various departments enumerated by the Hon'ble Member might be sought to be fulfilled. Of course, Government have on the side a good argument to say no to the proposal; but we are not quite sure if Government themselves have been quite convinced by the argument they employ to bid us abide in patience. As for others, it is hardly right to argue that the occasion for it is not ripe as yet. One should have thought that it arose when the first Indian student found himself compelled to cross the waters to seek the aid of such an institution on a foreign soil because his own did not provide the facilities he needed.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND OF NATAL.

The "Indian Spectator": The Government of India has lost no time in redeeming its recent pledge to deal with the Government of Natal in a serious spirit. Before giving that pledge to the non-official members of the Legislative Council, the Secretary of State's permission to introduce legislation for cutting off the supply of labour to the South African colony had already been obtained; and the sanction must have been granted after communication with the Colonial Office, and probably with a warning to the Natal Government. Why the colony has remained defiant and obdurate, as if it did not care for Indian labour, is not yet clear. The duty before the Government of India, however, is plain. The South African grievance adds to the "unrest" in this country, and the sooner the Government tries the remedy popularly recommended to it, the better for the peace of the land. Thus the Government has arranged to take to itself the power to prohibit emigration to Natal before the close of the session during which the non-official members asked for the retaliatory measure. Lord Minto's Government generally acts upon the wise maxim that whatever is worth giving is worth giving quickly.

THE JACKSON MURDER TRIAL.

The "Parsi": The Jackson murder trial has been a long and weary one, giving rise to some doubts whether the Special Tribunal was any more expeditious than the ordinary courts. The reason was obvious. To have condemned the actual murderer would not have taken an hour, but there was reason to believe the murder was the fruit of a conspiracy and that the object of the legal penalty would not be gained by the cutting off of the single conspirator who had undertaken the crime in the spirit not only of an assassin but of a martyr. The facts of the conspiracy being established, two accomplices, Kurve and Deshpande besides the actual slayer Kanhare have received the death sentence, while three others are condemned to be "buried above ground" in the Andamans, and yet another gets two years' rigorous imprisonment. It is rarely that so many suffer for a single crime, but it is strictly according to the law, which regards the accomplice as sharing the full measure of guilt. There is something pitiful in the fate of these young men. They are caught in the cogs of the gigantic machinery they tried to stop with their feeble hands—tried without pausing to inquire whether any good would be done did they succeeded. The machine goes on.

THE REFORMED IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The "Parsi": The first "season," as one might call it, of the reformed Imperial Council, has passed. The burden of speeches was a rather heavy one, and various suggestions have been made with a view to lessening it—chiefly by disqualifying manuscript in the Council chamber. We believe there is much in this remedy, for the written speech threatens to become a terrible bore. Where we had looked for entirely new developments in the Council, however, we were subject to some disappointment. The chief innovation in the new style budget discussion was to have been the embodiment in the final budget of the suggestions made during the debate. In actual practice, however, though the demands made were large the modifications were extremely small.

Admiral Peary on his arrival in London will first be entertained by the Royal Societies Club at a lunch to be given in his honour on May 3, at which Lord Halsbury will preside. On the following day the distinguished explorer will receive the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society at a special meeting to be held at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Right Hon. Ivor Guest, on whom the King recently conferred a barony, will take the title of Baron Ashby St. Ledgers, of Ashby St. Ledgers, in the county of Northampton, and Sir John Bigham, the late President of the Divorce Court, the title of Baron Mersey of Toxteth, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," April 7.)

Mr. Gulabrai Dhirajram Lala, Mamlatdar of Shahpur in the districts of Thana, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar on return from leave, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pen.

Mr. Raghavendra Ramrao Baindur, Acting Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pen, on relief to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Bhiwndi, displacing Mr. Kashinath Gurunath Kulkarni.

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, Barrister-at-Law, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months from the 22nd April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Janardhan Damodar Dikshit, Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Nasik Sessions Division, to exercise jurisdiction in the Nasik Court of Session during the ensuing annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Nasik District, and, under section 193 (2) of the same Code, to try all cases committed, and hear all appeals presented, to the Court of Session during such vacation.

Mr. Mahadev Hari Limaye, Acting Subordinate Judge, Baramati, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Vishnu Gurunath Hudli, Mahalkari of Chandgad in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Vinayak Appaji Gupte, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 10th May or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr N Narasim Ayyangar, L C E, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Provincial Service Old Scale, attached to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District, is granted two months privilege leave with effect from 10th instant.

Fourth Grade Police Inspector Purushottam Ramachandra Oka, of the Sholapur District, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Second Grade Police Inspector PandurangBahiroji, of the Bijapur District, is allowed to retire with effect from the 1st April.

Mr V L Deo, B A Head Karkun, taluka Shrigonda, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Akola during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Mr V B Shrotri or until orders.

The Court of Wards having on 18th March assumed the superintendence of the property of Mr Malharrao Anandro, Jaghirdar of Javle and Shirasgaon in the Parner and Shrigonda Talukas, respectively, of the Ahmednagar District

Mr. Narayandas Gangadas Gujar to practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. P. N. Natesh Ayyar, L.C.E., is granted, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 19th April or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L. C. E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Thana District, during the absence of Mr. Natesh Ayyar or until further orders.

Mr. Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat, L.C.E., is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on private affairs for three months with effect from the date of relief.

The District Judge of Poona has granted Mr. Govind Shesho Coimbatore, Subordinate Judge of Junnar, privilege leave on half pay for sixteen days from 4th to 19th March, both days inclusive, with permission to prefix it to the Easter and Shimga holidays.

Mr. J. C. Almeida, Excise Sub-Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 60, has been granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 2nd March and Mr. D. J. Soloman, a candidate, appointed to act for him, drawing Rs. 30 per mensem.

Assistant Surgeon S. K. Vaidya, L. M. and S., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Wadhwan Civil Station Dispensary with effect from the 17th March.

Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mody, L. M. and S., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney Dispensary, Bandra, with effect from the 19th March, vice Assistant Surgeon R. R. Dadina, L. M. and S., retired.

Lady Nurse Miss A Richardson is granted privilege leave for a perion of one month and nineteen days with effect from the 24th March.

The following candidates passed the Customs Departmental Examination held at Sanikatta on the 7th and 8th instant: The names are arranged in the order of merit:—Raghunath Balkrishna Nadkarni, 9 monthly Karkun, Fish-Curing Yard, Kasarkode. Durga Vithoba Devali Argekar, 9 monthly Karkun Fish-Curing Yard, Kumta.

Mr. Hari Ramji Jadhav, Sub-Inspector, Dharwar Distillery, on Rs. 75, has been granted privilege leave for one month and two weeks with effect from the 15th February and Mr. W. R. Maidment, Chief Inspector, Dharwar Distillery, on Rs. 300, directed to hold charge in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Syed Ibrahim Edrus, Excise Sub-Inspector, Udhwa, Thana District, on Rs. 60, has been granted four months leave without pay with effect from the 7th December and Mr. B. N. Italia, a candidate, appointed to act for him and to draw Rs. 30 per mensem.

The three months' privilege leave with effect from the 4th January granted to Mr. Mir Jafferali valad Nawab Abdul Rahimankhan, District Inspector, Malegaon-Nandgoan Range, Nasik District, on Rs. 250 is extended by nine months' furlough, the acting arrangement already made have being continued.

Mr. Vinayakrao Moray, appointed Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is posted to the Kanara Range but to hold charge temporarily of the Uran Range.

Mr. A. B. Stanyon, on relief by Mr. Moray, to hold charge of the Uron Range.

Mr. D. M. More, Excise Sub-Inspector in charge Liquor Warehouse, Ahmednagar, on Rs. 60, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 18th March and Mr. E. S. Samson, Sub-Inspector, Hemp Drugs, Ahmednagar, on Rs. 40, appointed to act for him in addition to his own duties.

The following promotions and appointments of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Vice Mr. Narayan Bhawanrao Pavji, retired with effect from the 2nd February. Mr. Narbheram Manohharam Joshi to be substantive pro tem. First Grade; Mr. Ambalal Madhavlal Lakhia to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade; Mr. Janardhan Lakshman Kale to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade; Mr. Jayaram Parashram Raje to continue substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade. Vice Mr. Durgeshwar Natvarji Trivedi, appointed substantive pro tem. District Deputy Collector—Mr. Ramgovind Lalbhai Patel to be substantive pro tem. First Grade; Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade; Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade; Mr. Vali Baksh Adam Patel, acting Mamlatdar of Vagra, to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade. Vice Mr. Maneklal Vrijbhukhandas Mehta on privilege leave—Mr. Chunilal Umedbhai to continue to act as Mamlatdar of Mandvi.

MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the petition filed by Mr. Abdullabhoy Lalji to declare void and set aside the recent Municipal election in the Mandvi Ward.

Mr. Lakhamsey, on behalf of his client, Mr. Padamsee Heerji, and Mr. Dadachanji, on behalf of his client, Mr. Bharmal Bheewa, said that they did not wish to proceed with the petitions filed by their clients.

His Honour thereupon dismissed these petitions and reserved judgment in the petition of Mr. Abdullabhoy Lalji till Wednesday next.

Mr. Petric, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General, Punjab Criminal Investigation Department, is down with enteric fever.

The removal of the Canadian surtax on German goods, a Winnipeg correspondent writes, has been followed by an inundation of inquiries from Germany for the opening of trade relations. Thousands of letters are pouring into the Consuls from manufacturers and agents seeking a market for German wares. This is an opportunity for a determined effort to capture the Canadian market for iron goods machinery, and small wares. There is a good example of trade enterprise here for British manufacturers.

BY THE WAY.

FETE DES BRIOCHES.

At Remiremont was observed the other day the "fete des brioches," the origin of which can be traced to the Crusades. The Crusaders are credited with bringing back leprosy from the Holy Land and at Remiremont, a little church—the Madeline—was set apart for the lepers. Only some trees now mark the site. The good people of the district were accustomed to visit the church and hand little cakes to the afflicted. The cakes were stuck on rods and passed into the enclosure. The lepers are no more, like the church, but still the old festival is observed by a kind of fair, in which dainty cakes play a great part. The children of the district are taken to the little grove, and there their parents buy them cakes and syrups, but the cakes still change hands at the end of a switch.

M.P. AS SHOPKEEPER.

Everyone admits the difficulty of getting shopkeepers to the poll on Saturday, with the result, says the "Week End," that now a new kind of worker is being added to the already innumerable ones appearing at any election. This is the man or woman who goes behind the counter and serves while the shopkeeper goes to vote. Visitors to North Lambeth would have seen Major Gastrell, M.P., doing his turn behind the counter for some local tradesmen. Next time the man ought to advertise it in advance, and he might get a run on his shop.

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."

The following is an extract from the "Dumfries Courier and Herald" of a hundred years ago:—"We have much satisfaction in observing from the report of the surgeons of the Vaccine Institution of Edinburgh, for 1809, that inoculation for the Cow-pox goes on with uninterrupted success. Our readers will doubtless be struck with the singular difference by which the number of deaths in the parish of Dumfries during 1808 has exceeded that of 1809. The following is as accurate abstract of the register of those two years:—In 1808 there were buried in the churchyard of Dumfries no fewer than 327; in 1809—males, 77; females, 85; stillborn, 5—making in all only 167. Decrease last year 160.

THE POLICEMAN'S ELYSIUM.

M. Ots, the chief of the police in Tokio now visiting Paris, states that the Japanese police have an easier time than their confreres in Europe. Crime in the land of the Chrysanthemum is almost limited to theft and tragedies, or serious cases of bodily harm resulting from street brawls. It is next to impossible, the chief of the Tokio police says, for a murder to be committed without someone hearing of it at the moment. This is due to the fact that the houses are composed of paper and bamboo, so any noise in a house occasioned by robbers or assassins, would not fail to attract the attention of neighbours.

RICE AS A FOOD.

In the whole world there is almost as much rice eaten as wheat. Latest estimates place the world's wheat crop at about 190,000,000,000lbs; rice, 175,000,000,000lbs. Rice-growing and rice consumption have increased rapidly in the United States. The rice production in that country in the last decade equalled that of the half-century immediately preceding. In 1908 over 600,000,000lbs, were raised. Texas and Louisiana together produced more than 90 per cent. of the total. As the amount exported has not increased, one may gain an idea of the growing home consumption of rice in the United States. Perhaps, says an American paper, Americans will subsist on it largely when beef has become almost a memory, which, should the present rate of increasing cost and the boycotting agitation continue, will not be so far away.

WHAT PHOTOGRAPHY COSTS.

The balance-sheet of an enthusiastic amateur photographer should be some guide to anyone thinking of taking up the hobby as to what his expenses may come to. Eightenpence a week does not seem a very heavy outlay on a hobby, yet that is the total of "Hallamshire's" budget as set-out in the special issue of "Photography and Focus." Nor are these figures abnormal or the result of rigorous economy. This is the third or fourth annual statement which its author has published, and shows a slight increase in his expenditure over previous years.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE COMET.

M. Camille Flammarion has written an interesting article on previous appearances of Halley's comet. Its first recorded appearance was in 837, in the reign of Louis le Debonnaire. An anonymous chronicler styled "the Astronomer" relates the circumstances as follows: "In the middle of the holy days of Easter a horrible phenomenon of inauspicious omen became visible in the heavens. When the Emperor, who was very attentive to such portents, observed it, he lost all his peace of mind. "This predicts," he said to me, a change of sovereigns and the death of prince." Thus perplexed, Louis sought the advice of the bishops, who counselled him to build as many churches and found as many monasteries as possible. He did so, but nevertheless died three years afterwards.

SHAKESPEARE'S INSOMNIA.

The question whether or not Shakespeare suffered from illhealth, as to which Mr. W. B. Yeats confesses himself ignorant, has been answered emphatically in the affirmative in a monograph, "Shakespeare's Insomnia and the Causes Thereof," by Mr. Franklin Head, a Chicago banker and booklover. Mr. Head is of opinion that Shakespeare was a martyr to insomnia during the latter portion of his life, stating as a reason for this belief that "no author has written so feelingly as Shakespeare on the subject of sleep and its loss. . . . He was a great borrower, but it is a noteworthy fact that none of the exquisite lines in praise of sleep can be traced to any other source than the Master. These are jewels of his own, transcripts from his own mournful experience." The most heartfelt eulogies of sleep occur in the plays written in 1593, 1602, and 1609, so those years, Mr. Head concludes, witnessed his worst spells of insomnia.

THE French State railway officials estimate the damage done to the line by the recent floods in Paris at £16,000, exclusive of loss of traffic, which can be put at another £2,000. Nearly £5,000 was spent on the hire of pumps, which had to be kept at work for a month; and it cost £1,600 to clear away the mud on the permanent way. The sum of £2,400 went in wages to the staff while they had nothing to do.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MILLINERY.

Although there are those among the chroniclers of Fashion who do not hesitate to give it as their opinion that the return of the quite small hat is within measurable distance, there seems no indication at present, writes a London correspondent, that the large shapes are losing any of their vogue. In fine Tagel straw, in Leghorn, and in crinoline, they do more than hold their own, for they are being worn with enthusiasm on both sides of the Channel. We find them under many different guises, but always with wide brims, which are bent up with graceful curves, either at the side or at the back, where, as a matter of fact, many of the newest shapes now turn up quite sharply off the hair. A hat of this latter description is carried out in dark violet Tagel straw, and lined under the brim with the same kind of plait, but in quite a pale shade of mauve. The crown, which is fairly high, is hidden under a mass of mauve and white lilac blossom, the stems of the flowers being tied with loops of dark violet velet ribbon. Quantities of flowers are being used upon the new spring hats, chosen for the most part in their own naturally beautiful colours, although one finds, with sorrow, now and again, some regrettable examples of perversity in the shape of blue roses and sea-green geraniums. These enormities apart, however, there are some really lovely hats, the crowns of which are composed entirely of roses in the most exquisite shades of pink and crimson, while the brims consist of a few folds of velvet ribbon, deftly swathed and tied in a bow of exceeding smartness high on one side.

"FLORAL HELMETS."

Some novel hats have tall sugar-loaf crowns covered with pansies, anemones, or wall-flowers, and arranged without any brim at all, so that they have almost the appearance of a floral helmet. Others, again, are made in quite a different kind of shape, with a low flat crown and a wide brim, covered closely with some small flowers, such as wood violets or forget-me-nots. Among these blossoms a spray of large roses will perhaps be placed, lying lightly on the birm, and chosen generally in a deep shade of crimson. For morning wear with tailor-made gowns there are toques made in fine Dunstable straws, and carried out in many quaint shapes, some being arranged with extinguisher brims, while others, again, as already indicated, consist only of high crowns, and are not able to boast even of an apology for a brim.

DANCING AND BRIDGE.

The sands of the early season are running out quickly, but it has been a famous time for the young people, who have danced to their hearts' content during this last two or three weeks. Rather unfairly, too, says "The Gentlewoman," all the dinners—or at all events, by far the greater part of them—are now given for boys and girls. In fact, those who are not in the swim of "dance-dinners," or who do not play bridge, get very few evening invitations in these days. People will not be content, as in old days, to sit and talk after dinner, or listen to a little music, they must either dine late and rush off at once en bloc to a dance, or else the minute dinner is over they must sit down to a rubber at bridge. The political or merely social dinner is quite out of date, and one doubts whether it will ever be resuscitated. Those who are not young enough to dance, or sufficiently addicted to cards to play bridge, have to content themselves with being invited to luncheon at the houses they used formerly to dine at least two or three times a year. Many of the ci-devant dinners-out resent this very much. They find their conversational talents at a discount, and fall to railing at the tyranny of the young folks and what they are pleased to call the gamblers, quite oblivious of the fact that many devotees of bridge are content to play for points at a shilling a hundred, though of course, in some great houses play is much higher.

GIANT WARSHIPS OF THE FUTURE.

Rear-Admiral Bacon's Forecast.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, at the Society of Arts, Earl Cawdor said that the general tendency of shipbuilding during the past year had been one of cautious but gradual revival after a period of severe depression, which marked the years 1907 and 1908. For our own naval requirements a relatively small output of 98,808 tons, spread over 35 vessels, had been the result of the past year's work. This compared with 99,000 tons launched in Germany and 95,000 tons in France. But at present we had a considerable amount of warship work in hand. It was all very well for enthusiasts to advocate the reduction of armaments, but who could secure that other navies would also restrict their process of expansion? The only sound policy was one based on the maintenance of our Navy in its traditional position of assured supremacy.

VICTORY OF THE GUN.

Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Bacon, in a paper on the "Battleship of the Future," pointed out that in the old days the battleship had no enemy except the battleship. During the last forty years this condition of things had completely changed, and the introduction of the torpedo had brought about a very considerable limitation in the powers of the battleship. Not only was it open to attack by small craft which it could not engage on equal terms, but it was powerless to protect any form of vessel against the attacks of such craft. The battleship was solely a gun platform. The gun was at the present moment the main weapon in deciding naval actions, and therefore progress in battleship design had continuously been in the direction of increased offensive gun power and defensive armour protection against gun power. The race between gun and armour which had been going on for over half a century was being decided for the moment in favour of the gun. Facts pointed to a steady increase in the size of guns, and the sole limitation as regards progress in the size of the gun carried was the increase in displacement necessary. If the gun was to be increased in size, on the same displacement, one of the follow-ing three things must happen: (1) The number of guns must be reduced; or (2) the armour protection must be reduced; or (3) the speed must be reduced. The chief argument against size was the enormous cost of each ship, and therefore the large loss in case of sinking. The whole crux of the question seemed to lie in the consideration as to whether a large ship or a small ship was more likely to be lost from the attack of a torpedo. Constructionally there seemed no doubt that the larger ship the more likely she was to survive the blow of a torpedo. In building the small ship speed, size of gun, and power of each hit were sacrificed.

As regards the size of our harbours, we still had plenty of places where we could berth ships 100 per cent. larger than the Dreadnought, and without any real inconvenience. As regards manœuvring with a fleet, no greater libel was ever published than the statement that the Dreadnought could not be manœuvred satisfactorily with the Fleet. Any naval officer of experience who was not an automaton would find no difficulty in handling vessels of 50 per cent. greater tonnage, even when in company with the lighter class of battleships.

All the considerations of offence and defence pointed to increase in size of battleships as modern gun construction advanced. But it was improbable that, as the torpedo improved, battleships, unable to defend themselves against any form of torpedo craft, would be built merely to fight battleships. The functions of the large cruiser would, therefore, be assumed by the battleship, high speed would become more and more necessary, and armour protection would be less accentuated than at present. The link between the ocean-going destroyer and the battleship would become closer, and they might reasonably expect that the huge monsters of the future would always be accompanied by torpedo craft of high seagoing speed as defensive and offensive satellites

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE MADRAS HOUSE."

"You are all the idolaters of women, and they are the slaves of your idolatry," is the text of Mr. Granville Barker's new piece, "The Madras House"—the latest "debate" at the Duke of York's Repertory Theatre. It is an extremely brilliant work, in characterisation and in dialogue; it has many profundities of thought; it has wit, humour, tremendous observation. At the same time writes a London correspondent, it is degenerate, decadent, irrational, obscure, and enervating. It dwells [continually upon the "perpetuation of the race"—but shows us a race not worth perpetuating. The more it "perpetuates" along Mr. Barker's lines, the less it will be worth preserving. Let it die out. The author has much that is wise and convincing to say about the modern Western woman, and her distaste of motherhood. He argues against her entry into the struggle for life, her political proclivities. He sees the danger of her constant desire to attract men and the desire of men to be attracted. She is a menace to the virility of the world. She trips up mankind. She seduces him from the great world fight. And he contrasts this with the state of affairs in the East. There women are the bearers of children. They remain at home; they are the comfort and the solace of men when the day's work is over. Because of this the West will be unable to withstand the coming onslaught of the Oriental. But, in taking this somewhat animalistic view of human nature, Mr. Barker shows himself incapable of appreciating the finer things in life. Was the worlds less virile when the West was ruled by the laws of chivalry? When men gave up their lives—not for the love of a dozen women in a harem, but for the love of one woman? Was any great deed inspired in the heart of a man since the world began, by the love of the wives of the harem? Where is comradeship, understanding that divine duality of the monogamous marriage at its best? What does a man lose in gaining this peace of the harem? He loses the greatest thing in life—the splendour of an intellectual and emotional love. In its place he secures a love probably very considerably higher than that of the brute creation but just as considerably lower than the passion of one man for one woman, one woman for one man. Mr. Barker, curiously, is an example of the very thing he rails against. He rates us for allowing the feminine interest to dominate our lives, but he, and the dramatists of the new school of "realists," can write and think of nothing else. This incessant harping upon the sex problem is becoming a monomania—it is already nauseating. These "realists" see men and women through their own pallid and watery spectacles. The humanity they project is emasmasculated. And so, in this discussion, we find polygamy, polyandry, the decline in the birth-rate, the absurdity of marriage, the childishness of jealousy, the futility of the over-civilised woman and all the rest of it dwelt upon to such an extent that at the end of it we seem to awake from a nightmare. No distinct impression is left with us—all is vague, shapeless, inchoate.

FOUR DISCONNECTED ACTS.

No one act in this four-act play has any but the faintest bearing upon the others. The first introduces us to a prosperous suburban family at Denmark Hill. Mr. Huxtable is the chief partner in the huge Peckham drapery establishment, and its less prosperous but more fashionable offshoot, the Bond-street "Madras House." The six daughters and the wife of Huxtable are all extremely humorous and well differentiated. The second act takes us to the Peckham stores, where a young women, an employee, has "got into trouble." Here we have another long discussion—also most ably and interestingly developed, although it has hardly any relation to what has gone before. The girl will not disclose the name of her lover, and glories in her condition. The third act shows us Bond-street, a fine picture. Here we see the "mannequins," robed in the very latest Paris "confections," paraded. It borders on caricature all this, but there is a solid substratum of reality. The Cockney designer of the "gowns," with his funny French, is a perfect little gem. Here, too, we see for the first time Constantine Madras, Huxtable's partner. He has deserted his wife, and various other women—"providing," for them all so far as money goes. He has been "converted" to Mohammedanism, and has his harem somewhere near the Persian Gulf. He it is who is the mouthpiece of most—but not all—of the arguments against monogamy. He prates grandiloquently—but he is not a beastly person really, although I am not at all sure that Mr. Barker wishes us so to consider him. He, we discover, later, is the father of the child of the young woman we met in the second act. Here, too, we become acquainted with a delightful American financier—who is also something of a caricature, but who also is sometimes very near to the real thing. In his schemes for the crushing of competition—he is to establish Madras Houses all over the country—he is actuated, not by love of money, or of power, but by the "poetry of business." It is a delightful figure, quite a remarkable effort of fancy. Indeed, the whole of this long act, despite the nastiness, the ugliness, and the curious distortion of its meaning, is extremely interesting, amusing, and stimulating—even if it stimulates to resentment and antagonism. The with humour, and observation of it are remarkable. In the last and there is still further discussion of marriage and children, and by this time we had grown thoroughly tired of the interminable playing upon one note.

A DISTINGUISHED PERFORMANCE.

As is always the case at the Repertory Theatre' the performance approached perfection. Mr. E. W. Garden, as Huxtable was delightful in his naturalness and humour. Mr. Sydney Valentine, as Madras, played with all his usual charm and effect—a strong, resonant piece of work. Mr. Dennis Eadie, as the younger Madras—another variant of the "unconventional" thinker—how conventional they are?—could not have been better. Miss Mary Jerrold gave a wonderful study of the young unmarried mother. Mr. Charles Bryant, Mr. Lewis Casson, Miss Florence Haydon, Miss Geraldine Olliffe, and Mr. Charles Maude were all absolutely splendid. Each gave a consistent, brilliant delineation of well-contrasted character. Miss Fay Davis and Miss May Whitty did all that could be done with less colourful parts.

THE RIGHT KIND OF MATINEE.

Do the public want matinees? Judging by the patient crowds waiting at midday for "The Blue Bird" they do. But it must be the right kind of matinee, and it is to this right kind of matinee that Mr. Cyril Maude is just now applying himself. "You see," said Mr. Maude last week "your matinee audience is quite distinct from your evening crowd, and the former wants something light and deligate. My next matinee piece will be a wordless play which is being written for me by Mr. Sydney Blow and Mr. Douglas Hoare, with music by Mr Edward Jones. In this I appear as an old Pierrot, while my daughter—a young Pierrette—will be played by Miss Marie Lohr. The piece has about six characters and will play about forty minutes, so I shall want another to complete the programme. For this I may select a little piece called 'Our First Dinner Party,' which has been written for me by Miss Florence Lloyd. I want to pursue my afternoon policy—giving two or three representations of my separate pieces, and playing the evening programme on Wednesday and Saturday matinees. But we shall see how the experiment succeeds. I am not at all sure whether we have a big afternoon audience in London, but I think the trial well worth the making."

THE SECRET OF "CURTAIN CALLS".

A contributor to the New York "Dramatic Mirror" gives that journal the recipe of how to get six "curtain calls" out of one. Despite its humour, it is true—and equally true of England as of America. "First of all," he says, "a strong, husky flyman"—a particular kind of stage mechanic—"is necessary. At the end of each act quickly assemble the players on the stage; ring up quickly allowing the curtain to ascend only to the ceiling of the set, then ring it quickly down again. On the second call, for the star alone. hurry the supporting players off, and even while their coat-tails are visible flying in the air in the mad rush to 'clear the stage,' ring as before immediately. Then as the curtain hits the stage, ring again while the audience is applauding the second call. Continue this operation as often as applause is heard, for as the audience sees the curtain ascending each time applause will continue. Keep the 'house' lights out until the last 'hand' has ceased to applaud. Even then there should be a long pause before raising the house lights, for often after a complete silence the audience will break forth into tumultuous outbursts, when it will become necessary to raise the curtain again on the star bowing in grateful response to the dear admiring public with a sweet, smiling expression, as if to say, 'this is too much,' at the same time 'acting out,' as if completely overcome by the terrible mental strain of the tragic scene just ended. And this is always good for another call.

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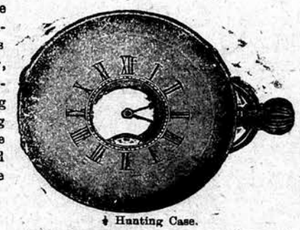
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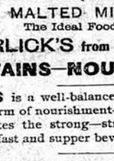

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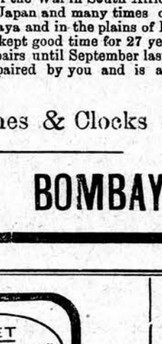
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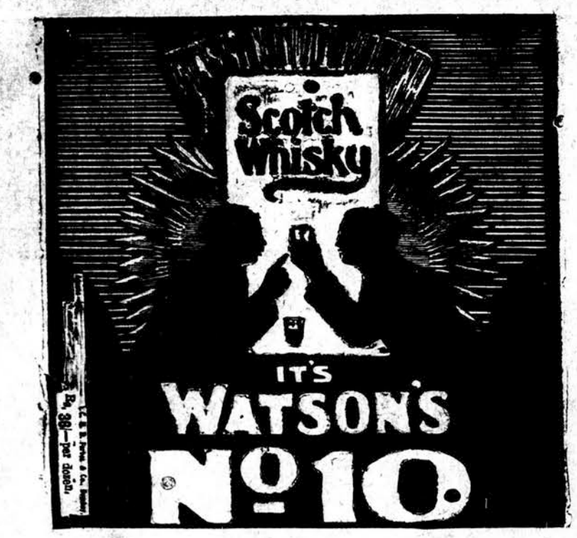

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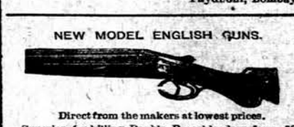

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